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GREEK GRAMMAR,

FOR THE

USE OF THE LOWER GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IN

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.



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P R E F A C E.

It is intended that *every part* of this Grammar should be learned in the Lower School. The portions in the smaller type may be omitted at Hertford; but nothing must be missed over by the Classes in London.

N.B. The Greek words placed in square brackets, thus [$\epsilon\lambda\delta\omega$], are words which do not exist, but are given for the sake of the formations.

G. A. JACOB, D.D.

Christ's Hospital,
Feb., 1854.

ETYMOLOGY.

§ 1. LETTERS.

The Greek Letters are twenty-four in number.

FORM.	NAME.	SOUND.
A α	Ἄλφα Alpha	a
B β β̣	Βῆτα Beta	b
Γ γ	Γάμμα Gamma	g (hard)
Δ δ	Δέλτα Delta	d
E ε	Ἐ ψιλόν Epsilon	e (short)
Z ζ ζ̣	Ζῆτα Zēta	z (or ds)
H η	Ἡτα Eta	e (long)
Θ θ θ̣	Θῆτα Thēta	th
I ι	Ἰῶτα Iōta	i
K κ	Κάππα Cappa	k, c
Λ λ	Λάμβδα Lambda	l
M μ	Μῦ Mu	m
N ν	Νῦ Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξῖ Xi	x
O ο	Ὅ μικρόν Omīcron	o (short)
Π π π̣	Πῖ Pi	p
P ρ ρ̣	Ῥῶ Rho	r, rh
Σ σ σ̣	Σίγμα Sigma	s
T τ τ̣	Ταῦ Tau	t
Υ υ	Ὶ ψιλόν Upsilon	u, (y)
Φ φ	Φῖ Phi	ph
X χ	Χῖ Chi	kh, ch
Ψ ψ	Ψῖ Psi	ps
Ω ω	Ὠ μέγα Omēga	o (long)

N.B. Sigma has two small characters, σ and ς :—the former is used in the *beginning* and *middle* of words, the latter at the *end*; as, σωστό-μενος. The other characters in the third line of letters are now seldom used.

§ 2. *Pronunciation.*

The Greek letters are pronounced by us, as nearly as they can be, like the English ; but—

(a) γ is always *hard*, like *g* in *go* ; and before κ, γ, χ , it has the nasal sound of *ng* ; as, ἐγγύς (engus), Ἀγχίσης (Anchises).

(b) ζ should be pronounced like *ds*, rather than *z* ; as, τράπεζα (trapedsa).

(c) the syllable $\tau\iota$, before a vowel, has the sound of *ti*, not *shi* ; as στρατιά (strat-ī-a).

§ 3. *Division of Letters.*

Of the letters seven are vowels, $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon, \omega$.
The remaining seventeen are consonants.

(a) *Vowels.*

1. ϵ, \omicron , are always *short*.— η, ω , are always *long*.
 α, ι, υ , are *doubtful* ; i. e. sometimes *long*, sometimes *short*.

2. The diphthongs are twelve ;—

Six are perfect, $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \omicron\upsilon$.

Six are imperfect, $\eta\upsilon, \upsilon\iota, \omega\upsilon, \varphi, \eta, \varphi$.

Obs. The perfect diphthongs begin with a short vowel $\alpha, \epsilon, \omicron$, and end in ι or υ ; the imperfect diphthongs φ, η, φ have the *Iota subscript* ; i. e. the letter ι written underneath.

(b) *Consonants.*

1. The consonants may be divided into *semi-vowels*, *mutes*, and *double-letters*.

The semi-vowels are the *liquids*, λ, μ, ν, ρ ; and σ .

The mutes are—1. (*tenues*), soft or sharp, π, κ, τ .

2. (*mediæ*), middle or flat, β, γ, δ .

3. (*aspiratæ*), aspirate, ϕ, χ, θ .

The double letters are ζ, ξ, ψ , formed from one of the mutes with ς ; thus— ζ , from $\delta\varsigma$, or $\sigma\delta$;— ξ , from $\kappa\varsigma$ ($\gamma\varsigma, \chi\varsigma$) ;— ψ , from $\pi\varsigma$ ($\beta\varsigma, \phi\varsigma$).

2. The mutes may also be divided according to the *organs* with which they are pronounced (*lips, throat,*

tongue); and then each *soft* mute has a kindred *middle* and *aspirate*; thus—

π, β, φ, called *labials*, or *p* sounds.
 κ, γ, χ, „ *gutturals*, „ *k* sounds.
 τ, δ, θ, „ *linguals*, „ *t* sounds.

§ 4. *Spirits or Breathings.*

1. The spirits or breathings are two: the *soft*, marked thus [']; and the *hard*, or aspirate, thus ['].
 2. The *soft* breathing is the simple pronunciation of a letter, without any exertion of breath.
 3. The *hard* breathing is the pronunciation of a letter with an aspiration, or *h* aspirate.
 4. Every word beginning with a vowel has either the soft or hard breathing marked over its first letter; as, ἄρος, ἥρος.
 5. Diphthongs have the mark on the latter vowel, not on the first; as, οὔτος, εἶμι.
 6. The letters υ and ρ are always aspirated at the beginning of a word; as, ὑδωρ, ῥημα.

§ 5. *Punctuation.*

1. The stops used in Greek are the comma [,], the colon [·], the full-stop [.], and the note of interrogation [;].
 2. The apostrophe ['] is placed at the end of a word when a vowel has been cut off; as, κατ' αὐτόν, for κατὰ αὐτόν.

§ 6. *Accents.*

1. The accents are three, acute ['], grave [˘], circumflex [ˆ].
 2. The accent is always marked upon a *vowel*, and in diphthongs on the *latter* vowel; as, αὐτός, οὕτως.
 3. The acute and grave are placed *after* the breathing, and the circumflex *over* it; as, οὕτως, ὅς, οὗτος.

§ 7. *Rules of Euphony.*

1. *Rule I.*—The meeting of many vowels in the same word is often avoided by contraction [Synæresis]; as, νόος, νοῦς; νόου, νοῦ.

2. *Rule II.*—When two vowels meet in different words they form a *hiatus*.—The hiatus is sometimes avoided

(a) By *Apostrophe*,—by which the vowels ᾱ, ε, ἰ, ο are cut off; as, κατ' αὐτόν, for κατὰ αὐτόν.

(b) By *Crasis*,—by which two vowels or diphthongs in different words are contracted into one; as, ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἁνὴρ; τὸ αὐτὸ, ταὐτό.

(c) By Ν ἐφελκυστικόν,—by which ν is added to the Dat. Plur., and to verbs ending in ε or ι; as, λέουσιν ἐκείνοις; ἔτυπτεν αὐτόν.

3. *Rule III.*—When two mutes come together they must be of the same kind, both soft, both middle, or both aspirate; as, from γράφω come γραπ-τός, γράβ-δην, γραφ-θείς.—Hence, when a soft or middle mute meets an aspirate, it is changed into an aspirate; as, κατὰ ἄπτω, καθάπτω; τίπτε οὕτω, τίφθ' οὕτω.

4. *Rule IV.*—The *labials* π, β, φ before σ make ψ; as, λείπω, λείψω; τρίβω, τρίψω; γράφω, γράψω.

5. *Rule V.*—The *gutturals* κ, γ, χ before σ make ξ; as, πλέκω, πλέξω; λέγω, λέξω; βρέχω, βρέξω.

6. *Rule VI.*—No consonant can end a Greek word but ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

§ 8. *Dialects.*

Five Dialects are to be noticed in Greek: the Epic, Æolic, Doric, Ionic, and Attic.

§ 9. PARTS OF SPEECH.

The principal parts of speech are three, *Nouns*, *Verbs*, *Particles*.

1. Nouns are declined, verbs are conjugated, particles are undeclined.

2. Nouns include *Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, and *Article*.

3. Particles include *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, and *Interjection*.

4. The parts of speech may therefore be reckoned as *nine*; but interjections are sometimes called adverbs in Greek.

§ 10. NOUNS.

(a) Numbers.

1. Nouns have three numbers, *singular, dual, plural*.
2. The singular speaks of *one*; as, κριτῆς a judge.
3. The dual — of *two*; as, κριτὰ two judges.
4. The plural — of *more than one*; as, κριταὶ judges.

(b) Genders.

1. Nouns have three genders, *masculine, feminine, neuter*.
2. Some nouns are also *doubtful, common, or epicæne*, in their gender, as in Latin.

(c) Cases.

1. Nouns have five cases in each number :
 1. *Nominative*, 2. *Genitive*, 3. *Dative*,
 4. *Accusative*, 5. *Vocative*.
2. The nominative is sometimes called *direct*, and the others *oblique* cases.
3. The cases are distinguished by their endings.
4. In *neuter* nouns the Nom. Acc. Voc. are alike in all numbers, and in the Plur. generally end in *a*.
5. In all nouns the Nom. Acc. Voc. dual, and the Nom. and Voc. plural are alike.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A SUBSTANTIVE is the name of any thing or object; and is either *common* or *proper*.

§ 11. DECLENSIONS.

1. The declensions are ten;—five of *simple*, and five of *contracted* nouns.

2. All nouns are—*Parisyllabic* or *Imparisyllabic*.

Parisyllabic nouns *do not add a syllable* in declining, *i. e.* they do not increase in the Gen. case.

Imparisyllabic nouns *add a syllable* in declining, *i. e.* they increase in the Gen. case.

SIMPLE NOUNS.

§ 12. FIRST DECLENSION—*Parisyllabic*.

1. Nominatives end in *ας* or *ης*, all masculine; as, *ταμίας* steward, *κριτής* judge.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. <i>ταμίας</i>	N. A. V. <i>ταμιά</i>	N. <i>ταμιαί</i>
G. <i>ταμίου</i>	G. D. <i>ταμιαίιν</i>	G. <i>ταμιῶν</i>
D. <i>ταμία</i>		D. <i>ταμίαις</i>
A. <i>ταμιάν</i>		A. <i>ταμιάς</i>
V. <i>ταμιά</i>		V. <i>ταμιαί</i>

2. In the same way nouns in *ης* are declined;

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. <i>κριτής</i>	N. A. V. <i>κριτᾱ</i>	N. <i>κριταί</i>
G. <i>κριτοῦ</i>	G. D. <i>κριταῖιν</i>	G. <i>κριτῶν</i>
D. <i>κριτῇ</i>		D. <i>κριταῖς</i>
A. <i>κριτήν</i>		A. <i>κριτὰς</i>
V. <i>κριτᾱ</i>		V. <i>κριταί</i>

Examples.

<i>βύας</i> owl	<i>δεσπότης</i> lord	<i>ποιητής</i> poet
<i>κοκλίας</i> snail	<i>ἐρέτης</i> rower	<i>Σκύθης</i> Scythian
<i>νεανίας</i> a youth	<i>κλέπτης</i> thief	<i>τελώνης</i> publican.

§ 13. SECOND DECLENSION—*Parisyllabic*.

1. Nominatives end in *α* or *η*, all feminine; as, *θύρα* door, *τιμή* honour.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. V. <i>θύρᾱ</i>	N. A. V. <i>θύρᾱ</i>	N. V. <i>θύραι</i>
G. <i>θύρᾱς</i>	G. D. <i>θύραιιν</i>	G. <i>θυρῶν</i>
D. <i>θύρα</i>		D. <i>θύραις</i>
A. <i>θύρᾱν</i>		A. <i>θύρᾱς</i>

2. Nouns in *α* pure and *ρα* keep the *α* throughout; as, *φιλία*, *θύρα*. Also some proper names; as, *Λήδα*, *-ας*, *-α*.

A letter is called *pure* when a vowel comes before it.

3. Others in *a* take *η* in the Gen. and Dat.; as, γλῶσσα. And nouns in *η* keep the *η* in the singular; as, τιμή.

SING.		SING.	
N. V.	γλῶσσᾱ tongue	N. V.	τιμὴ honour
G.	γλώσσης	G.	τιμῆς
D.	γλώσση	D.	τιμῇ
A.	γλῶσσᾰν	A.	τιμῇν.

The other numbers like θύρα.

Examples.

ἀγορὰ market	βία force	παῦλα rest	λύπη grief
ἡμέρα day	γαῖα earth	ρίζα root	ἐορτὴ feast
αἰτία cause	οἰκία house	γῆ earth	ζώνη girdle.

§ 14. THIRD DECLENSION—*Parisyllabic*.

1. Nominatives end in *ος* and *ον*; *ος* mas. and fem.; as, λόγος *m.* word, ὁδὸς *f.* way; and *ον* neut.; as, ξύλον timber.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. λόγος	N. A. V. λόγῳ	N. λόγοι
G. λόγου	G. D. λόγοιν	G. λόγων
D. λόγῳ		D. λόγοις
A. λόγον		A. λόγους
V. λόγε		V. λόγοι.

2. In the same manner neuters in *ον* are declined;

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. ξύλον	N. A. V. ξύλῳ	N. A. V. ξύλα
G. ξύλου	G. D. ξύλοιν	G. ξύλων
D. ξύλῳ		D. ξύλοις.

Examples.

ἀετὸς eagle	πόνος labour	δρόσος <i>f.</i> dew	ἄθλον prize
βῶλος clod	χαλκὸς brass	νῆσος <i>f.</i> isle	δῶρον gift
οἶκος house	χρυσὸς gold	ὁδὸς <i>f.</i> way	ἔργον work.

Obs. Nouns in εος, οος, εον, οον are contracted throughout the cases; as, νόος, νοῦς, mind; ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, bone.

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N.	νόος, νοῦς	N. A. V.	νόω, νό	N.	νόοι, νοῖ
G.	νόου, νοῦ	G. D.	νόοιν, νοῖν	G.	νόων, νῶν
D.	νόφ, νῶ			D.	νόοις, νοῖς
A.	νόον, νοῦν			A.	νόους, νοῦς
V.	νόε, νοῦ			V.	νόοι, νοῖ.

N. A. V.	ὀστέον, -οῦν	N. A. V.	ὀστέω, -ῶ	N. A. V.	ὀστέα, -ᾱ
G.	ὀστέου, -οῦ	G. D.	ὀστέοιν, -οῖν	G.	ὀστέων, -ῶν
D.	ὀστέφ, -ῶ			D.	ὀστέοις, -οῖς.

§ 15. FOURTH DECLENSION—*Parisyllabic*.

1. Nominatives end in ως and ων; ως mas. and fem.; as, λεῶς *m.* people, ἄλως *f.* barn-floor, and ων neut.; as, ἀνώγειον upper-room.

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N. V.	λεῶς	N. A. V.	λεῶ	N. V.	λεῶ
G.	λεῶ	G. D.	λεῶν	G.	λεῶν
D.	λεῶ			D.	λεῶς
A.	λεῶν			A.	λεῶς.

2. In the same way neuters in ων are declined;

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N. A. V.	ἀνώγειον	N. A. V.	ἀνώγειω	N. A. V.	ἀνώγειω
G.	ἀνώγειω	G. D.	ἀνώγειν	G.	ἀνώγειων
D.	ἀνώγειφ			D.	ἀνώγειφς.

Examples.

λεῶς <i>m.</i> people		Ἀμφιάρεως Amphiararus
νεῶς <i>m.</i> temple		Μενέλεως Menelaus.

Obs. Some nouns in ως are imparisyllabic, like Dec. 5.

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N. V.	ἥρωσ hero	N. A. V.	ἥρω	N. V.	ἥρωες
G.	ἥρωσ	G. D.	ἥρώοιν	G.	ἥρώων
D.	ἥρωϊ			D.	ἥρωσι
A.	ἥρωα, -ω			A.	ἥρωας.

§ 16. FIFTH DECLENSION—*Imparisyllabic*.

1. Nominatives end in three vowels *α, ι, υ*, all neuter; and five consonants *ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ*, of all genders; as, *σῶμα* body, *μέλι* honey, *γόνυ* knee, *μήν* *m.* month, *νέκταρ* *n.* nectar, *ἐλπίς* *f.* hope, *κόραξ* *m.* crow, *λαῖλαψ* *f.* whirlwind.

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N. A. V.	σῶμα	N. A. V.	σώματε	N. A. V.	σώματα
G.	σώματ-ος	G. D.	σωμάτοι-ν	G.	σωμάτων
D.	σώματι			D.	σώμασι
N. V.	μήν	N. A. V.	μήνε	N. V.	μήνες
G.	μην-ός	G. D.	μηνοῖ-ν	G.	μηνῶν
D.	μηνι			D.	μησὶ
A.	μήνᾱ			A.	μήνας
N.	ἐλπίς	N. A. V.	ἐλπίδε	N.	ἐλπίδες
G.	ἐλπιδ-ος	G. D.	ἐλπίδοι-ν	G.	ἐλπίδων
D.	ἐλπίδι			D.	ἐλπῖσι
A.	ἐλπίδαῖ			A.	ἐλπίδας
V.	ἐλπῖ			V.	ἐλπίδες.

Formation of Cases.

§ 17. In the fifth Declension the oblique cases cannot always be known from the Nominative.

1. THE GENITIVE Sing. ends in *ος*, but consonants are often inserted which are dropped in the Nom.

(a) Nouns in *α, ι, υ* insert *τ* in the Genitive; as, *σῶμα*, *σώματ-ος*; *μέλι*, *μέλιτ-ος*; *γόνυ*, *γόνατ-ος*.

Obs. The noun *γάλα* milk, inserts *κτ*, and makes *γάλακτ-ος*.

(b) Nouns in *ν* and *ρ* often add *ος* alone; as, *μήν* month, *μην-ός* | *νέκταρ* nectar, *νέκταρ-ος*
ἄγων contest, *ἄγων-ος* | *θῆρ* beast, *θηρ-ός*.

Long vowels are mostly shortened, except in monosyllables; as,

λιμήν port, *λιμέν-ος* | *ρήτωρ* orator, *ρήτορ-ος*.

Sometimes *τ* is added after *ν* and *ρ*; as,

λέων lion, *λέοντ-ος* | *δάμαρ* wife, *δάμαρτ-ος*.

Obs. 1. Some nouns in *ηρ* are Syncopated, i. e. drop *ε*.

In prose *πατήρ* father, *μήτηρ* mother, *θυγάτηρ* daughter, *γαστήρ* belly, drop *ε* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Dat. Plur.; as,

N. *πατήρ*, G. *πατρὸς*, D. *πατρὶ*, A. *πατέρα*, D. Pl. *πατράσι*.

**ἄνθρωπος* man, is syncopated throughout, with *δ* inserted; as,

S. *ἄνθρωπος*, -ι, -α. | D. *ἄνθρωπε*, -οιν. | P. *ἄνθρωποι*, -ων, -ᾶσι, -ας.

So *κύων* dog, drops *ω*, and makes Gen. *κυνὸς*, D. *κυνὶ*, A. *κύν-α*.

Obs. 2. Some neuters in *αρ* change *ρ* into *τ*; as, *ἥπαρ* liver, *ἥπατ-ος*; *φρέαρ* well, *φρέατ-ος*. So *ὕδωρ* water, *ὕδατ-ος*.

(c) Nouns in *ς* drop the *ς*; as, *ἅλς* sea, *ἅλ-ός*.

Many add *δ*, *θ*, *ν* or *τ*; as,

<i>ἐλπίς</i> hope, <i>ἐλπιδ-ος</i>	<i>ἄκτις</i> ray, <i>ἄκτιν-ος</i>
<i>ὄρνις</i> bird, <i>ὄρνιθ-ος</i>	<i>χάρις</i> grace, <i>χάριτ-ος</i> .

Some add *ντ*; as, *γίγας* giant, *γίγαντ-ος*: *εἰς* and *οὗς* then become *εντος*, *οντος*; as, *τυφθεῖς* beaten, *τυφθέντ-ος*; *ὄδους* tooth, *ὀδόντ-ος*.

Obs. *Κτεῖς* comb, makes *κτεν-ός*; *οὖς* n. ear, *ὠτ-ός*; *πούς* foot, *ποδ-ός*; *Ζεὺς* Jupiter, *Ζην-ός* or *Διός*.

(d) Nouns in *ξ*, *ψ* drop *ς*, i. e. change *ξ* into *κ*, *γ*, *χ*; and *φ* into *π*, *β*, *φ*; as,

<i>κόραξ</i> crow, <i>κόρακ-ος</i>	<i>λαῖλαψ</i> storm, <i>λαίλαπ-ος</i>
<i>φλόξ</i> flame, <i>φλογ-ός</i>	<i>φλέψ</i> vein, <i>φλεβ-ός</i>
<i>ὄνυξ</i> nail, <i>ὄνυχ-ος</i>	[<i>νιψ</i>] snow, <i>νιφ-ός</i> .

Two add *τ*; as, *νύξ* night, *νυκτ-ός*; *ἄναξ* king, *ἄνακτ-ος*.

Obs. The irregular noun, *γυνή* woman, makes *γυναικ-ός*.

2. THE ACCUSATIVE Sing., in mas. and fem. nouns, ends in *α*; as, *ἐλπίς* hope, *ἐλπίδ-α*.

Obs. Some nouns in *ις* and *υς* make the Acc. in *α* or *ν*; as,

<i>ἔρις</i> strife, <i>ἐρίδα</i> or <i>ἐριν</i>	<i>χάρις</i> grace, -ῖτα or -ιν
<i>ὄρνις</i> bird, -ῖθα or -ιν	<i>κόρυς</i> helmet, -ῦθα or -υν.

3. THE VOCATIVE Sing. is often the same as the Nom.; as, *φυγάς* exile, *ὦ φυγάς*.

(a) Nouns in *ηρ*, *ων*, and *ωρ*, which shorten the vowel in declining, have it short also in the Voc.; as, *πατήρ*, -έρος, *ὦ πάτερ*; *λέων*, -οντος, *ὦ λέον*; *ρήτωρ*, -ορος, *ὦ ρήτορ*.

Obs. Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, Apollo, makes Ἀπολλων; Ποσειδῶν, -ῶνος, Neptune, Πόσειδον; σωτήρ, -ῆρος, saviour, σῶτερ.

(b) Nouns in ις and υς drop σ in the Voc.; as, ἐλπίς hope, ὦ ἐλπί; κόρυς helmet, ὦ κόρυ.

(c) Nouns in ας, G. αντος, make the Voc. in αν; as, γίγας giant, ὦ γίγαν.

Obs. The irregular noun, γυνή woman, makes ὦ γύναι.

4. THE DATIVE Plur. is formed from the Dat. Sing. by inserting σ before ι, and casting out δ, θ, ν, τ; as, ῥήτωρ orator, ῥήτορ-ι, ῥήτορσι.

κόραξ crow, -ᾶκι, [ακσι], -αξι	δρνις bird, -ῖθι, -ῖσι
λαῖλαψ -ᾶπι, [απσι], -αψι	μῆν month, -ηνι, -ησι
ἐλπίς hope, -ῖδι, -ῖσι	σῶμα body, -ᾶτι, -ᾶσι.

If two consonants, ντ, νθ, are cast out, the preceding vowel is lengthened; as, γίγας giant, -αντι, -ᾶσι.

ε is then changed into ει, and ο into ου; as, τυφθεῖς beaten, -έντι, -εῖσι; λέων lion, -οντι, -ουσι.

Obs. Χεῖρ hand, χειρ-ι, makes Dat. Plur. χερσί.

CONTRACTED NOUNS.

§ 18. The Declensions of contracted nouns are derived from the 5th of simple nouns. They differ from the 5th Dec. in having a *vowel* before ος in the Gen.

§ 19. FIRST DECLENSION—*Gen. has ε before ος.*

1. Nominatives end in ης and ος; ης mas. and fem., as, Δημοσθένης *m.* Demosthenes, τριήρης *f.* trireme; and ος neuter; as, τεῖχος wall.

Obs. Neuter Adj. of this Dec. end in ες; as, ἀληθής true, ἀληθές.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. τριήρης	N. A. V. τριήρεε, -η	N. τριήρεες, -εις
G. τριήρεος -ους	G. D. τριηρέουν, -οῦν	G. τριηρέων, -ων
D. τριήρεϊ, -ει		D. τριήρεσι
A. τριήρεα, -η		A. τριήρεας, -εις
V. τριήρες		V. τριήρεες, -εις.

2. In the same way neuters in *ος* are declined ;

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. <i>τείχος</i>	N. A. V. <i>τείχεε, -η</i>	N. A. V. <i>τείχεα, -η</i>
G. <i>τείχεος, -ους</i>	G. D. <i>τειχέοιν, -οῖν</i>	G. <i>τειχέων, ὦν</i>
D. <i>τείχεϊ -ει</i>		D. <i>τείχεσι.</i>

Examples.

<i>Δημοσθένης</i>	<i>ἀληθής, -ές, true</i>	<i>ἄλγος grief</i>
<i>Ἰσοκράτης</i>	<i>εὐγενής, -ές, noble</i>	<i>ἄνθος flower</i>
<i>Σωκράτης</i>	<i>πλήρης, -ες, full</i>	<i>ἔγχος spear.</i>

3. Masculines in *ης* are all proper names ; as, *Δημοσθένης* ; or adjectives ; as, *ἀληθής*. Feminines in *ης* are also really adjectives ; as, *τριήρης* (*i. e.* *ναῦς*).

§ 20. SECOND DECLENSION—*Gen. has ι before ος.*

1. Nominatives end in *ις* and *ι* ; *ις* mas. and fem. ; as, *ὄφις m.* snake, *πόλις f.* city ; and *ι* neuter ; as, *σινᾶπι* mustard.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. <i>πόλις</i>	N. A. V. <i>πόλιε</i>	N. <i>πόλιες, -ις</i>
G. <i>πόλιος</i>	G. D. <i>πολίοιν</i>	G. <i>πολίων</i>
D. <i>πόλιι, -ι</i>		D. <i>πόλῃσι</i>
A. <i>πόλιν</i>		A. <i>πόλιας, -ις</i>
V. <i>πόλι</i>		V. <i>πόλιες, -ις.</i>

This form is used by the *Ionic* dialect.

2. The *ι* is often changed into *ε* in declining ; hence the following is the common form :

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. <i>πόλις</i>	N. A. V. <i>πόλεε</i>	N. <i>πόλεες, -εις</i>
G. <i>πόλεος, -εως</i>	G. D. <i>πολέοιν</i>	G. <i>πόλεων</i>
D. <i>πόλεϊ, -ει</i>		D. <i>πόλεσι</i>
A. <i>πόλιν</i>		A. <i>πόλεας, -εις</i>
V. <i>πόλι</i>		V. <i>πόλεες, -εις.</i>

3. In the same way neuters in *ι* are declined :

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. <i>σινᾶπι</i>	N. A. V. <i>σινάπεε</i>	N. A. V. <i>σινάπεα</i>
G. <i>σινάπεος, -εως</i>	G. D. <i>σιναπέοιν</i>	G. <i>σινάπεων</i>
D. <i>σινάπεϊ, -ει</i>		D. <i>σινάπεσι.</i>

Examples.

ὄφης <i>m.</i> snake	πόσις husband	κόμμι gum
ὄψις <i>f.</i> sight	πίστις <i>f.</i> faith	στίμμι antimony
πράξις <i>f.</i> action	φύσις <i>f.</i> nature	πίπερι pepper.

§ 21. THIRD DECLENSION—*Gen. has υ before os.*I. *First Branch*: Nouns in *υς* and *υ*.

1. Nominatives end in *υς* and *υ*; *υς* *mas.* and *fem.*; as, ἰχθὺς *m.* fish, ἰσχύς *f.* strength; and *υ* *neuter*; as, δάκρυ *tear*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. ἰχθὺς	N. A. V. ἰχθύε	N. ἰχθύες, -ὺς
G. ἰχθύος	G. D. ἰχθύοι	G. ἰχθύων
D. ἰχθύϊ		D. ἰχθύσι
A. ἰχθύν		A. ἰχθύας, -ὺς
V. ἰχθὺ		V. ἰχθύες, -ὺς.

2. In the same way *neuters* in *υ* are declined:

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. δάκρυ	N. A. V. δάκρυε	N. A. V. δάκρυα
G. δάκρυος	G. D. δακρύοι	G. δακρύων
D. δάκρυϊ		D. δάκρυσι.

3. Some nouns in *υς* and *υ* change *υ* into *ε*; except in the N. A. V. *Sing.*; as, πῆχυς *m.* cubit, ἄστυ *city*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. πῆχυς	N. A. V. πήχεε	N. πήχες, -εις
G. πήχεος, -εως	G. D. πηχέοι	G. πηχέων
D. πήχεϊ, -ει		D. πήχεσι
A. πήχυν		A. πήχεας, -εις
V. πήχυν		V. πήχες, -εις.
N. A. V. ἄστυ	N. A. V. ἄστεε, -η	N. A. V. ἄστεα, -η
G. ἄστεος, -εως	G. D. ἀστέοι	G. ἀστέων
D. ἄστεϊ, -ει		D. ἄστεσι.

II. *Second Branch*: Nouns in *ευς*.

Nominatives end in *ευς*, *masculine*; as, ἱερεὺς *priest*. The *υ* is dropped in all cases, but the *Nom.* and *Voc. Sing.*, and *Dat. Plur.*; the *Acc.* has *α*, not *υ*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. ἱερεὺς	N. A. V. ἱερέε	N. ἱερέες, -εῖς, -ῆς
G. ἱερέος, -έως	G. D. ἱερέοιν	G. ἱερέων
D. ἱερέϊ, -εῖ		D. ἱερεῦσι
A. ἱερέᾱ		A. ἱερέας, -εῖς
V. ἱερεῦ		V. ἱερέες, -εῖς.

Examples.

βότρυς, υος, <i>m.</i> cluster	πρέσβυς, εως, old man	
μῦς, υός, <i>m.</i> mouse	πέλεκυς, εως, <i>m.</i> axe	
πίτυς, υος, <i>f.</i> pine	γένυ, υος, chin.	
βασιλεὺς king	ἵππευς knight	γραφεὺς painter.

Obs. The four nouns *ναῦς* ship, *γραιὺς* old woman, *βοῦς* ox, *χοῦς* mound, are irregulars of the third Declension; thus,

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. ναῦς βοῦς	N. A. V. νῆε βόε	N. νῆες βόες
G. νεὼς βοός	G. D. νεοῖν βοοῖν	G. νεῶν βοῶν
D. νηὶ βοτ		D. ναυσὶ βουσί
A. ναῦν βοῦν		A. ναὺς βοῦς
V. ναῦ βοῦ		V. νῆες. βόες.

§ 22. FOURTH DECLENSION—*Gen. has o before os.*

Nominatives end in *ως* and *ω*, all feminine; as, *αἰδώς* shame, *φειδὼ* parsimony.

SING.	
N. αἰδώς	N. φειδῶ
G. αἰδόος, -οῦς	G. φειδόος -οῦς
D. αἰδοίῃ, -οῖ	D. φειδοίῃ, -οῖ
A. αἰδόα, -ῶ	A. φειδόα, -ῶ
V. αἰδοῖ.	V. φειδοῖ.

These nouns rarely have a *Dual* or *Plural*.

Examples.

ἡὼς dawn	ἡχὼ echo	Λητὼ Latona
Γοργὼ Gorgo	Ἴω Io	πειθὼ persuasion.

Obs. *Ἡὼς* dawn, *ἡοῦς*, makes in prose *ἔως*, G. *ἔω*, D. *ἔφ*, A. *ἔω*.

§ 23. FIFTH DECLENSION—*Gen. has a before os.*

Nominatives end in *ας*, all neuter; as, *κέρας* horn.

SING.			
N. A. V.	κέρας		
G.	κέρατος	Ερ. κέραος,	Att. κέρως
D.	κέρατι	„ κέραϊ	„ κέρα
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	κέρατε	„ κέραε	„ κέρα
G. D.	κεράτοιιν	„ κεράοιν	„ κερῶν
PLUR.			
N. A. V.	κέρατα	„ [κέραα]	„ κέρα
G.	κεράτων	„ κέραων	„ κερῶν
D.	κέρασι	„ κέρατεσσι	„ κέρασι.

The *Ionic* has *ε* for *α*; as, κέρεος, -εῖ &c.

Examples.

κρέας flesh | γέρας, αος, prize | γήρας, αος, old age.

ADJECTIVES.

1. ADJECTIVES denote the *qualities* of things, and are joined to substantives to express their nature or character; as, σοφὸς ἄνθρωπος, a wise man.

2. Adjectives take the form and declension of substantives.

§ 24. Adjectives of three terminations.

(α) Some adjectives have three terminations, one for each gender.

1. Adjectives in *ος, η, ον*; as, σοφὸς wise.

SING.			PLUR.		
N.	σοφὸς, -ῆ, -όν,		N.	σοφοὶ, -αὶ, -ὰ	
G.	σοφοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ,		G.	σοφῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν,	
D.	σοφῶ, -ῇ, -ῶ,		D.	σοφοῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς,	
A.	σοφόν, -ήν, -όν,		A.	σοφοὺς, -ὰς, -ὰ,	
V.	σοφῆ, -ῇ, -όν.		V.	σοφοὶ, -αὶ, -ὰ.	

DUAL.		
N. A. V.	σοφῶ, -ὰ, -ὼ,	G. D. σοφοῖν, -αῖν, -οῖν.

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* keep *α* in the *fem.*; as,

N.	δίκαιος, -ᾱ, -ον, just,	ἱερὸς, -ᾱ, -όν, sacred,
G.	δικαίου, -ᾱς, -ου.	ἱεροῦ, -ᾱς, -οῦ.

Obs. 1. Some Adj. in *oos* have *η* in the fem. ; except after *ρ* ; as, *ὄγδοος*, -όη, -οον, eighth. | *ἄθροος*, -όα, -όον, crowded.

Obs. 2. Some in *eos* and *oos* are contracted ; and then *έα*, *όη* make *ῆ* in the Sing. (except after *ρ*) ; but *εα*, *οα* make *ᾶ* in the Dual and Plur. ; as, *χρύσεος* golden, *ἀργύρεος* silver, *ἁπλόος* single.

SING.				PLUR.	
<i>χρύσεος</i> , -οῦς,	<i>χρυσέα</i> , -ῆ,	<i>χρύσειον</i> , -οῦν.		<i>χρύσεα</i> , -ᾶ.	
<i>ἀργύρεος</i> , -οῦς,	<i>ἀργυρέα</i> , -ᾶ,	<i>ἀργύρειον</i> , -οῦν.		<i>ἀργύρεα</i> , -ᾶ.	
<i>ἁπλόος</i> , -οῦς,	<i>ἁπλόη</i> , -ῆ,	<i>ἁπλόον</i> , -οῦν.		<i>ἁπλόα</i> , -ᾶ.	

2. Adjectives in *υς*, -ειᾶ, -υ ; as, *ἡδύς* sweet.

SING.			PLUR.		
N. <i>ἡδύς</i> ,	<i>ἡδεῖα</i> ,	<i>ἡδύ</i> ,	<i>ἡδέες</i> -εῖς,	<i>ἡδεῖαι</i> ,	<i>ἡδέα</i> ,
G. <i>ἡδέος</i> ,	<i>ἡδείας</i> ,	<i>ἡδέος</i> ,	<i>ἡδέων</i> ,	<i>ἡδειῶν</i> ,	<i>ἡδέων</i> ,
D. <i>ἡδέϊ</i> -εῖ,	<i>ἡδείᾳ</i> ,	<i>ἡδέϊ</i> -εῖ,	<i>ἡδέσι</i> ,	<i>ἡδείαις</i> ,	<i>ἡδέσι</i> ,
A. <i>ἡδύν</i> ,	<i>ἡδεῖαν</i> ,	<i>ἡδύ</i> ,	<i>ἡδέας</i> -εῖς,	<i>ἡδείας</i> ,	<i>ἡδέα</i> ,
V. <i>ἡδύ</i> ,	<i>ἡδεῖα</i> ,	<i>ἡδύ</i> .	<i>ἡδέες</i> -εῖς,	<i>ἡδεῖαι</i> ,	<i>ἡδέα</i> .

DUAL.

N. A. V. *ἡδέε*, *ἡδεῖᾱ*, *ἡδέε*. | G. D. *ἡδέοιν*, *ἡδεῖαιν*, *ἡδέοιν*.

Πολύς much, is declined irregularly ; as,

N. *πολύς*, *πολλή*, *πολύ*, | D. *πολλῶ*, *πολλῇ*, *πολλῶ*,
G. *πολλοῦ*, *πολλῆς*, *πολλοῦ*, | A. *πολύν*, *πολλήν*, *πολύ*.

(the *Dual* and *Plur.* entirely from *πολλός*.)

3. Adjectives in *ᾱς*, *ᾱσᾶ*, *ᾱν* ; as, *πᾶς* all.

SING.			PLUR.		
N. V. <i>πᾶς</i> ,	<i>πᾶσα</i> ,	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>πάντες</i> ,	<i>πᾶσαι</i> ,	<i>πάντα</i>
G. <i>παντός</i> ,	<i>πάσης</i> ,	<i>παντός</i>	<i>πάντων</i> ,	<i>πασῶν</i> ,	<i>πάντων</i>
D. <i>παντὶ</i>	<i>πάσῃ</i> ,	<i>παντὶ</i>	<i>πᾶσι</i> ,	<i>πάσαις</i> ,	<i>πᾶσι</i>
A. <i>πάντα</i> ,	<i>πᾶσαν</i> ,	<i>πᾶν</i> .	<i>πάντας</i> ,	<i>πάσας</i> ,	<i>πάντα</i> .

DUAL.

N. A. V. *πάντε*, *πάσα*,
πάντε | G. D. *πάντοι*, *πάσαι*,
πάντοι.

Obs. *Πᾶς* and its compounds *ἅπας*, *σύμπας* are the only Adjectives thus declined ; but all Participles in *ας* have this form.

Two make *ᾱς*, *αινᾶ*, *ᾶν* ; *μέλᾱς* black, *τάλᾱς* wretched.

N. *μέλᾱς*, *μέλαινᾶ*, *μελᾶν* | D. *μέλανι*, -αίνῃ, -ανι
G. *μέλᾶνος*, -αίνης, -ανος | A. *μέλανα*, -αιναν, -αν
V. *μέλαν*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*.

(the *Dual* and *Plur.* like Dec. 5 and Dec. 2.)

The Adj. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great, is irregular.

G. μεγάλου, -ης, -ου | D. μεγάλῳ, -ῃ, -ῳ

A. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα.

(the Dual and Plur. entirely from μέγας.)

4. Adjectives in εις, εσσα, εν; as, χαρεις graceful.

Sing. N. χαρεις, χαρεσσα, χαριεν
G. χαριεντος, χαριέσσης, χαριεντος
D. χαριεντι, χαριέσση, χαριεντι
A. χαριεντα, χαρεσσαν, χαριεν
V. χαριεν, χαρεσσα, χαριεν.

(the Dual and Plur. like Dec. 5 and Dec. 2.)

5. Adjectives in ων, ουσα, ον; as, ἐκων willing.

Sing. N. ἐκων, ἐκούσα, ἐκὼν
G. ἐκόντ-ος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντ-ος, &c.

(the rest like Dec. 5 and Dec. 2.)

(b) Participles.

All participles have three terminations, and end in os; as, τυπτόμενος, -η, -ον, being struck (like σοφός).

„ as; „ τύψας, -ασα, -αν, having struck (like πᾶς).

„ ων; „ τύπτων, -ουσα, -ον, striking (like ἐκὼν).

„ εις; „ τυφθεις, -εῖσα, -έν, struck (έντος, εἰσης, έντος)†

„ υς; „ δεικνύς, -ῦσα, -ὺν, showing (ύντος, ὕσης, ύντος).

„ ους; „ διδούς, -οῦσα, -ὸν, giving (όντος, ούσης, όντος).

„ ως; „ τετυφώς, -υῖα, -ος, having struck (ότος, υἱας, ότος).

§ 25. Adjectives of two terminations.

Some adjectives have two terminations, one for the mas. and fem., and one for the neut.

1. Adjectives in ης, neut. ες; as, ἀληθῆς true.

SING.		PLUR.	
N. ἀληθῆς,	ἀληθές,	N. ἀληθέες, -εῖς, ἀληθέα, -ῇ,	
G. ἀληθέος, -οῦς,		G. ἀληθέων, -ῶν,	
D. ἀληθείϊ -εῖ,		D. ἀληθέσι,	
A. ἀληθέα, -ῇ,	ἀληθές,	A. ἀληθέας, -εῖς, ἀληθέα, -ῇ,	
V. ἀληθές.		V. ἀληθέες, -εῖς, ἀληθέα, -ῇ.	

N. A. V. ἀληθέε, -ῇ, | DUAL. G. D. ἀληθέοιν, -οῖν.

2. Adjectives in *ος*, *neut. ον* ; as,
Sing. N. χρήσιμος, χρήσιμον, useful,
G. χρησίμου, &c.

Of this kind are most compound adjectives in *ος*.

3. Adjectives in *ους*, *neut. ουν* (*οος* contracted) ; as,
Sing. N. (εὔνοος) εὔνους, (εὔνοον) εὔνουν, friendly,
G. (εὐνόου) εὔνου, &c.

Pl. N. A. V. neut. εὐνόα, not contracted.

4. Adjectives in *ως*, *neut. ων*, *Attic* ; as,
Sing. N. ἱλεως, ἱλεων, propitious,
G. ἱλεω, &c.

5. Adjectives in *ην*, *neut. εν* ; as,
Sing. N. ἄρσην, ἄρσεν, masculine,
G. ἄρσενος, &c.

Obs. τέρην, τέρεια, τέρεν, tender, has three terminations.

6. Adjectives in *ων*, *neut. ον* ; as,
Sing. N. σώφρων, σῶφρον, prudent,
G. σώφρονος, &c.

Like σώφρων are declined comparatives in *ων* ; as,
Sing. N. μέζων, μεῖζον, greater,
G. μεῖζονος, &c.

Obs. Comparatives in *ων* admit of contraction ; thus,
Sing. Acc. μέζονα, [-οα], μεῖζω. | *Pl. Acc.* μέζονας, [-οας], μεῖζους.
Pl. N. V. μεῖζονες, [-οες], μεῖζους. | *Neut.* μέζονα, [-οα], μεῖζω.

The following are mostly *compound* adjectives.

7. Adjectives in *ις*, *neut. ι*, according to the derivation, but the *Acc.* makes *ιν* ; as,

Sing. N. εὐχαρις, εὐχαρι, graceful,
G. εὐχάριτος, *A.* εὐχαριν, -ι.

8. Adjectives in *υς*, *neut. υ* ; as,
Sing. N. δίπηχυς, δίπηχυν, of two cubits,
G. διπήχεος, &c.

§ 26. Adjectives of one termination.

Some adjectives have only one termination for all genders ; as, μάκαρ happy, μάκαρ-ος.

SING.		PLUR.	
N.	μάκαρ	N.	μάκαρες, μάκαρα
G.	μάκάρος	G.	μακάρων
D.	μάκαρι	D.	μάκαρσι
A.	μάκαρα, μάκαρ.	A.	μάκαρας, μάκαρα.
DUAL.			
N. A. V.	μάκαρε	G. D.	μακάροιιν.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 27. *Formation of comparatives and superlatives.*

1. The most usual formation is by adding—

τερος for the comparative.

τατος for the superlative ;

as, πιστὸς faithful, [πιστο.], πιστό-τερος, πιστό-τατος.
 μάκαρ happy, μακάρ-τερος, μακάρ-τατος.

(a) Adj. in ας, ης, υς add τερος, τατος to the neuter ;
 as, μέλας black, μελάν-τερος, μελάν-τατος.
 σαφής clear, σαφέσ-τερος, σαφέσ-τατος.
 εὐρύς wide, εὐρύ-τερος, εὐρύ-τατος.

(b) When the penultimate is short, ο becomes ω ;
 as, σοφὸς wise, σοφώ-τερος, σοφώ-τατος.

2. Some adjectives use the longer forms,
 έστερος or ίστερος for the comparative.
 έστατος or ίστατος for the superlative.

(a) Adjectives use έστερος, έστατος when they end,—
 in ων ; as, σώφρων prudent, σωφρον-έστερος, -έστατος.
 in εις ; as, χαρίεις graceful, χαρι-έστερος, -έστατος.

(b) Adjectives use ίστερος, ίστατος when they end
 in ξ ; as, ἄρπαξ rapacious, ἄρπαγ-ίστερος, -ίστατος.

3. Some Adjectives, especially in υς, take
 ίων for the comparative,
 ιστος for the superlative ; as,
 ἡδύς sweet, ἡδ-ίων, ἡδ-ιστος. | κακὸς bad, κακ-ίων, κάκ-ιστος.

Obs. The ι in ιων is long in Attic, and short in other dialects.

§ 28. *Irregular comparison.*

1. Some Adjectives take their comparison from the form of a kindred substantive ; as,

αἰσχροῦς base,	(αἶσχος), αἰσχιῶν,	αἰσχιστος.
ἀλγεινὸς painful,	(ἄλγος), ἀλγίων,	ἄλγιστος.
	ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγεινότατος.	
ἐχθρὸς hostile,	(ἔχθος), ἐχθίων,	ἐχθιστος.
	ἐχθρότατος (Att.)	
καλὸς fair,	(κάλλος), καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
κερδαλέος gainful,	(κέρδος), κερδίων,	κέρδιστος.
κυδρὸς famous,	(κύδος), κυδίων,	κύδιστος.
οἰκτρὸς pitiable,	(οἶκτος), οἰκτρότερος,	οἰκτρότατος.
ὑψηλὸς high,	(ὕψος), ὑψίων,	ὑψιστος.

2. Irregular comparison ;—mixed forms.

ἀγαθὸς good,	ἀμείνων,	ἄριστος.
(ἐλαχὺς <i>Ep.</i>) small,	ἐλάσσων,	ἐλάχιστος.
(ἥκα slightly),	ἥσσων less,	ἥκιστος least.
(κρατὺς <i>Ep.</i>) strong,	κρείσσων,	κράτιστος.
μέγας great,	μείζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος little,	μείων,	ὀλίγιστος.
πολὺς much,	πλέων, πλείων,	πλεῖστος.
ῥάδιος easy,	ῥάων,	ῥᾶστος.
ταχὺς quick,	θάσσων,	τάχιστος.

3. Defective comparison ;—no *positive* adjective.

[ἄνω],	ἀνώτερος upper,	ἀνώτατος.
[ἐγγύς],	ἐγγύτερος nearer,	ἐγγύτατος.
[ἔξω],	ἐξώτερος more outward,	ἐξώτατος.
[κάτω],	κατώτερος lower,	κατώτατος.
[πέρα],	περαιότερος further,	περαιάτατος.
[ὑπὲρ],	ὑπέρτερος higher,	ὑπέρτατος.
[ὑπὸ ?],	ὕστερος later,	ὕστατος.

NUMERALS.

§ 29. The principal numerals are—

Cardinal numbers—expressing, *how many?*

Ordinal ——— in *what rank or order?*

		CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1,	ἅ,	εἷς, one,	πρῶτος, first.
2,	β',	δύο,	δεύτερος.
3,	γ',	τρεις,	τρίτος.
4,	δ',	τέσσαρες,	τέταρτος.
5,	έ,	πέντε,	πέμπτος.
6,	ς',	ἕξ,	ἕκτος.
7,	ζ',	ἐπτά,	ἑβδομος.
8,	ή,	ὀκτώ,	ὀγδοος.
9,	θ',	ἐννέα,	ἐννᾶτος.
10,	ι,	δέκα,	δέκατος.
11,	ιά,	ἐνδεκα,	ἐνδέκατος.
12,	ιβ',	δώδεκα,	δωδέκατος.
13,	ιγ',	τρισκαίδεκα,	τρισκαιδέκατος.
14,	ιδ',	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος.
15,	ιέ,	πεντεκαίδεκα,	πεντεκαιδέκατος.
20,	κ',	εἴκοσι,	εἰκοστός.
21,	κά,	εἴκοσιν εἷς,	εἰκοστός πρῶτος.
30,	λ',	τριᾶκοντα,	τριᾶκοστός.
40,	μ',	τεσσαρᾶκοντα,	τεσσαρᾶκοστός.
50,	ν',	πεντήκοντα,	πεντηκοστός.
60,	ξ',	ἑξήκοντα,	ἑξηκοστός.
70,	ό,	ἑβδομήκοντα,	ἑβδομηκοστός.
80,	π',	ὀγδοήκοντα,	ὀγδοηκοστός.
90,	φ,	ἐνενήκοντα,	ἐνενηκοστός.
100,	ρ',	ἑκατὸν,	ἑκατοστός.
200,	ς',	διᾶκόσιοι,	διᾶκοσιοστός.
300,	τ',	τριᾶκόσιοι,	τριᾶκοσιοστός.
400,	ύ,	τετρακόσιοι,	τετρακοσιοστός.
500,	φ',	πεντακόσιοι,	πεντακοσιοστός.
600,	χ',	ἑξακόσιοι,	ἑξακοσιοστός.
700,	ψ',	ἑπτακόσιοι,	ἑπτακοσιοστός.
800,	ώ,	ὀκτακόσιοι,	ὀκτακοσιοστός.
900,	θ,	ἐννακόσιοι,	ἐννακοσιοστός.

		CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1000,	α,	χίλιοι,	χιλιοστός.
2000,	β,	δισχίλιοι,	δισχιλιοστός.
10,000,	ι,	μύριοι,	μυριοστός.
20,000,	κ,	δισμύριοι,	δισμυριοστός.

(a) The Cardinal numbers below *five*, and above a *hundred*, are declined; thus,

N. εἷς,	μία,	έν,	N. A. δύο and δύο,
G. ἐνός,	μίας,	ἐνός,	G. D. δυοῖν.
D. ἐνὶ,	μιά,	ἐνὶ,	
A. ἓνα,	μίαν,	έν.	

N. τρεῖς,	τρία,	N. τέσσαρες,	τέσσαρα,
G. τριῶν,		G. τεσσάρων,	
D. τρῖσι,		D. τέσσαρσι,	
A. τρεῖς,	τρία.	A. τέσσαρας,	τέσσαρα.

Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδείς, μηδείς, no one: and like δύο is declined ἄμφω both; ἀμφοῖν; but δύο and ἄμφω are sometimes undeclined.

The numbers above a hundred are adjectives of three terminations; as, διακόσιοι, -αι, -α.

(b) The Ordinal numbers are all declined, being adjectives of three terminations; as, πρῶτος, -η, -ον.

PRONOUNS.

PRONOUNS supply the place of substantives, and prevent their too frequent repetition in a sentence.

Pronouns are 1. Personal; 2. Demonstrative; 3. Relative; 4. Interrogative; 5. Possessive; 6. Adjective.

§ 30. Personal Pronouns.

1. The *personal* Pronouns,—ἐγὼ I, σὺ thou, οὗ of himself, αὐτὸς self, with duals, and plurals.

SING.					
N. ἐγὼ,	σὺ,		αὐτὸς,	-ῆ,	-ὸ,
G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ,	σοῦ,	οὗ,	αὐτοῦ,	-ῆς,	-οῦ,
D. ἐμοί, μοί,	σοί,	οἱ,	αὐτῷ,	-ῇ,	-ῶ,
A. ἐμέ, μέ.	σέ.	ἐ.	αὐτόν,	-ῇν,	-ὸ.

DUAL.

N. A. νὼ,	σφὼ,		αὐτὼ, -ὰ, -ὼ,
G. D. νῶν.	σφῶν.	σφωίν.	αὐτοῖν, -αῖν, -οῖν.

PLUR.

N. ἡμεῖς,	ὕμεῖς,	σφεῖς,	σφέα,	αὐτοὶ, -αὶ, -ὰ,
G. ἡμῶν,	ὕμῶν,	σφῶν,		αὐτῶν,
D. ἡμῖν,	ὕμῖν,	σφίσιν,		αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς,
A. ἡμᾶς.	ὕμᾶς.	σφᾶς,	σφέα.	αὐτοὺς, -ὰς, -ά.

2. *Αὐτὸς* self, may be joined with all the other personal pronouns, and forms *compounds* with them in the oblique cases,

SING. (myself)	(thyself)	(himself)
N. ἐγὼ αὐτός, -ή,	σὺ αὐτός, -ή,	αὐτός, -ή, -ὸ,
G. ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς,	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς,	ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ,
D. ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ,	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ,	ἐαυτῷ, -ῇ, -ῶ,
A. ἐμαυτόν, -ήν.	σεαυτόν, -ήν.	ἐαυτόν, -ήν, -ό.

Plur. N. ἡμεῖς αὐτοί; G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν. So with ὕμεῖς.

The 3rd Pers. alone makes compounds in the Plur.
G. ἐαυτῶν, D. ἐαυτοῖς, -αῖς, A. ἐαυτοὺς, -ὰς, -ά:
or σφῶν αὐτῶν; σφίσιν αὐτοῖς; σφὰς αὐτούς.

§ 31. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

The simple *Demonstratives* are—*οὗτος* this, *ὅδε* this, *ἐκεῖνος* that.

SING.

N. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο,	ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε,
G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου,	τούδε, τῆσδε, τούδε
D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ,	τῷδε, τῇδε, τῷδε,
A. τούτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο.	τόνδε, τήνδε, τόδε.

DUAL.

N.A. τούτῳ, ταῦτα, τούτῳ,	τώδε, τάδε, τώδε,
G.D. τούτοι, ταῦται, τούτοι.	τοῖνδε, ταῖνδε, τοῖνδε.

PLUR.

N. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα,	οἷδε, αἷδε, τάδε,
G. τούτων, τούτων, τούτων,	τῶνδε, τῶνδε, τῶνδε,
D. τούτοις, ταῖταις, τούτοις,	τοῖσδε, ταῖσδε, ταῖσδε,
A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.	τούσδε, τάσδε, τάδε.

Ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο is declined like *αὐτός*.

§ 32. *Relative Pronouns.*

1. The simple *relative* is ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, who, which.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.	N. A. ὅ, ἅ, ὅ.	N. οἱ, αἱ, ἅ.
G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ.	G. D. οὖν, αὖν, οὖν.	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν.
D. ᾧ, ᾗ, ᾧ.		D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς.
A. ὅν, ἧν, ὅ.		A. οἷς, ἅς, ἅ.

2. The compound ὅστις is declined in both parts,
Sing. N. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι; G. οὗτις, ἧστις, οὗτις;
 the rest like ὅς and τίς, which see below.

Obs. From ὅστις the Attic Gen. is δτου, Dat. δτη.

§ 33. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

The simple *Interrogative* is τίς, τί, who, what?

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. τίς, τί.	N. A. τίνε,	N. τίνες, τίνα.
G. τίνος,	G. D. τίνων.	G. τίνων,
D. τίνι,		D. τίσι,
A. τίνα, τί.		A. τίνας, τίνα.

Obs. Τίς, an indefinite 'some one,' comes after other words.

§ 34. *Possessive Pronouns.*

Possessives are formed from Personal pronouns;

ἐμοῦ; ἐμός, -ῆ, -όν, my, mine. | ἡμεῖς; ἡμέτερος, our, ours.
 σύ; σός, -ῆ, -όν, thy, thine. | ὑμεῖς; ὑμέτερος, your, yours.
 οὗ; ἐός, ὅς, -ῆ, -όν, his own. | σφεῖς; σφέτερος, their own.

§ 35. *Adjective Pronouns.*

The *Adjective* pronouns (not possessive) are

ἄλλος, -η, -ο, another. | ἐκάτερος, -α, -ον, either.
 ἀλλήλων, of each other. | ἕκαστος, -η, -ον, each.
 ἕτερος, -α, -ον, other. | δεῖνα, a certain one.

Obs. Ἀλλήλων has only the Dual and Plural numbers.

§ 36. THE ARTICLE.

The Article is ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, 'the,' and is thus declined,

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ.	N. A. τὼ, τὰ, τὼ.	N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ.
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ.	G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν.	G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν.
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ.		D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς.
A. τόν, τήν, τό.		A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.

VERBS.

§ 37. A **VERB** denotes an *action*, or a *state of being*; as, *τύπτω* I strike, *πάσχω* I suffer. The person who performs the action, or exists in the state, is called the *Subject* of the verb; as, *ἐγὼ τύπτω* I strike.

(a) *Voices.*

1. Verbs have three Voices, *Active*, *Passive*, *Middle*.
2. The *Active* voice denotes that the subject performs an action; as, *τύπτω* I strike.
3. The *Passive* denotes that the subject is acted upon by another; as, *τύπτομαι* I am struck.
4. The *Middle* denotes that the subject acts upon, or for, itself; as, *τύπτομαι* I strike myself.
5. Active verbs are either *transitive* or *neuter*.
6. *Deponents* have a passive or middle form with an active signification; as, *ἔρχομαι* I come.

(b) *Moods.*

1. Verbs have five Moods, *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Subjunctive*, *Optative*, *Infinitive*.
2. The *Indicative* speaks of an action as simply and actually done; as, *τύπτω* I strike.
3. The *Imperative* speaks of an action as commanded or desired; as, *τύπτε* strike thou.
4. The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* speak of an action as only thought of in the mind; as, *ὥς τύπτω* that I may strike, *ὥς τύπτοιμι* that I might strike.
5. The *Infinitive* speaks of an action, without any reference to the person performing it, but as subsisting by itself like a *substantive*; as, *τύπτειν* to strike, or the striking.
6. *Participles* are verbal *adjectives*; as, *τύπτων* striking, i. e. one who strikes.

(c) *Tenses.*

1. Verbs have six Tenses,

Present ;	as, τύπτω	I strike, or am striking.
Imperfect ;	„ ἔτυπτον	I struck, or was striking.
Future ;	„ τύψω	I shall strike.
Aorist ;	„ ἔτυφα	I struck.
Perfect ;	„ τέτυφα	I have struck.
Pluperfect ;	„ ἐτετύφειν	I had struck.

In the *passive* voice some verbs have a Future-Perfect ; as, γράφω, γεγράψομαι I shall have been written.

2. The Aorist in all voices,—the Perfect in the active,—and the Future in the passive,—have two forms called *first* and *second* ; thus,

First Aorist A. ἔτυφα ; P. ἐτύφθην ; M. ἐτυψάμην.

Second Aorist A. ἔτυπον ; P. ἐτύπην ; M. ἐτυπόμην.

First Perfect τέτυφα.—Second Perfect τέτυπα.

First Fut. P. τυφθήσομαι.—Second Fut. P. τυπήσομαι.

Obs. 1. It must be remembered that these double forms are not *two tenses*, but only *two forms* of the same tense. Few verbs have both forms, especially in the active and middle voices ; but in some the *Second*, or irregular, form is used instead of the *First*.

Obs. 2. The Second Perfect is sometimes called the *Perfect Middle*.

3. The Indicative mood alone has all the tenses. The other moods have no distinct forms for the Imperfect or Pluperfect. The Imperative and Subjunctive have no Futures.

4. The tenses are divided into two classes—*principal* and *historic*.

Principal—Present, Future, Perfect.

Historic—Imperfect, Aorist, Pluperfect.

5. Tenses describe the *time* and *state* of an action, the *time* of an action is *present*, *past*, or *future* ; the *state* — is *imperfect*, *perfect*, or *indefinite* ; *imperfect*, the action described as *going on*, *perfect*, — as *finished*, *indefinite* (or *Aorist*) — as simply acted, without noting whether it is going on or finished.

(d) *Numbers and Persons.*

1. Tenses have three numbers, *Singular, Dual, Plural*.
2. Each number has three persons, *First, Second, Third*.

§ 38. VERBS IN ω .—*Conjugations.*

1. Verbs in ω have *five* conjugations, which are distinguished by their *characteristic letters*.

2. The *characteristic* is the last letter of the Root, and immediately precedes ω or $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ in the Present. But in $\pi\tau$ the former letter is the characteristic;—in ζ (i. e. $\delta\sigma$) the characteristic is δ ;—and in $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, a guttural (κ , γ , χ) is concealed.

3. When the *characteristic* is a short vowel it generally becomes long, before a consonant, in conjugating the verb; hence α and ϵ are changed to η , and o to ω .

4. *The CHARACTERISTICS of the Conjugations.*

First —the *labials*, or p sounds, π , β , ϕ .

Second—the *gutturals*, or k sounds, κ , γ , χ .

Third —the *linguals*, or t sounds, τ , δ , θ .

Fourth—the *liquids*, λ , μ , ν , ρ .

Fifth —any *vowel* or *diphthong*.

When the characteristic is α , ϵ , o , the verb is contracted. (*See Contracted Verbs.*)

First Conjugation.

π .	[$\tau\rho\epsilon\pi$.],	$\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$ turn,	$\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\phi\alpha$.
β .	[$\tau\rho\iota\beta$.],	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ rub,	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\phi\alpha$.
ϕ .	[$\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$.],	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ write,	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\alpha$.
$\pi\tau$.	[$\tau\upsilon\pi$.],	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ strike,	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$.

Second Conjugation.

κ .	[$\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$.],	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ fold	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$.
γ .	[$\alpha\gamma$.],	$\alpha\gamma\omega$ lead,	$\alpha\acute{\xi}\omega$	$\eta\chi\alpha$.
χ .	[$\tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi$.],	$\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omega$ frame,	$\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\xi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha$.
$\sigma\sigma$. $\tau\tau$.	[$\tau\alpha\gamma$.],	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ order,	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\alpha$.

1. Aorist [ετυψα.] I struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύψατον	ἐτύψατην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἔτυψαν.

1. Perfect [τετυφα.] I have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύφατον	τετύφατον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφαμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφασι.

1. Pluperfect [ετετυφει.] I had struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύφεις	ἐτετύφει
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτετύφειτον	ἐτετυφείτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτετύφειμεν	ἐτετύφειτε	ἐτετύφεισαν, or-έσαν.

2. Aorist [ετυπ.] I struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε
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(like the Imperfect).

2. Perfect [τετυπα.] I have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε
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(like the 1. Perfect, through all the moods).

2. Pluperfect [ετετυπει.] I had struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύπειν	ἐτετύπεις	ἐτετύπει
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(like the 1. Pluperfect).

Imperative Mood.

Present—strike thou, or be thou striking.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν or τυπτόντων.

1. Aorist—strike thou.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψον	τυψάτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψατον	τυψάτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν or τυψάντων.

Perfect—do thou have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
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(like the Present,—but very rarely used).

2. Aorist—strike thou.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπε	τυπέτω
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(like the Present).

Third Conjugation.

τ.	[ἀνυτ.],	ἀνῦτω perform,	ἀνῦσω	ἤνῦκα.
δ.	[σπενδ.],	σπένδω pour out,	σπείσω	ἔσπεικα.
θ.	[πειθ.],	πείθω persuade,	πείσω	πέπεικα.
ζ.	[φραδ.],	φράζω explain,	φράσω	πέφρακα.

Fourth Conjugation.

λ.	[στελ.],	στέλλω send,	στελῶ	ἔσταλκα.
μ.	[νεμ.],	νέμω distribute,	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα.
ν.	[φαν.],	φαίνω shew,	φᾶνῶ	πέφαγκα.
ρ.	[φθερ.],	φθείρω destroy,	φθερῶ	ἔφθαρκα.

Fifth Conjugation.

	[τι.],	τίω honour,	τῖσω	τέτικα.
	[παυ.],	παύω stop,	παύσω	πέπαυκα.
α.	[τιμα.],	τιμάω -ῶ honour,	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα.
ε.	[φιλε.],	φιλέω -ῶ love.	φιλήσω	πεφίληκα.
ο.	[δηλο.],	δηλόω -ῶ shew,	δηλώσω	δεδήλωκα.

EXAMPLE OF A VERB.

§ 39. ACTIVE VOICE.

τύπτω, τύψω, τέτυφα (to strike).

Indicative Mood.

Present [τυπτ.] I strike or am striking.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτω	τύπτεις	τύπτει
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτετον	τύπτετον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτομεν	τύπτετε	τύπτουσι.

Imperfect [ετυπτ.] I struck or was striking.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυπτον	ἔτυπτες	ἔτυπτε
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύπτετον	ἐτυπτέτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύπτομεν	ἐτύπτετε.	ἔτυπτον.

Future [τυψ.] I shall strike.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
<i>Dual.</i>		τύψετον	τύψετον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι.

(contracted or circumflexed Futures)

κτενῶ shall kill, -εῖς, -εἰ| -εῖτον, -εῖτον| -οῦμεν, -εῖτε, -οῦσι.

1. Aorist [ετυψα.] I struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἔτυψαν.

1. Perfect [τετυφα.] I have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύφατον	τετύφατον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφαμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφασι.

1. Pluperfect [ετετυφει.] I had struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύφεις	ἐτετύφει
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτετύφειτον	ἐτετυφείτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτετύφειμεν	ἐτετύφειτε	ἐτετύφεισαν, or-έσαν.

2. Aorist [ετυπ.] I struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε
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(like the Imperfect).

2. Perfect [τετυπα.] I have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε
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(like the 1. Perfect, through all the moods).

2. Pluperfect [ετετυπει.] I had struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύπειν	ἐτετύπεις	ἐτετύπει
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(like the 1. Pluperfect).

Imperative Mood.

Present—strike thou, or be thou striking.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν or τυπτόντων.

1. Aorist—strike thou.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψον	τυψάτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψατον	τυψάτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν or τυψάντων.

Perfect—do thou have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
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(like the Present,—but very rarely used).

2. Aorist—strike thou.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπε	τυπέτω
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(like the Present).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present—I may strike or be striking.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτωμεν	τύπτητε	τύπτωσι.

1. Aorist—I may strike.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
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(like the Present).

Perfect—I may have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
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(like the Present,—but rarely used).

2. Aorist—I may strike.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
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(like the Present).

Optative Mood.

Present—I might strike or be striking.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοις	τύπτοι
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτοιτον	τυπτοίτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν.

Future—I should strike.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι
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(like the Present).

1. Aorist—I might strike.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψαιμι	τύψαις (or -ειας)	τύψαι (or -ειε)
<i>Dual.</i>		τύψαιτον	τυψαίτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν (or -ειαν).

Perfect—I might have struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύφοιμι	τετύφοις	τετύφοι
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(like the Present,—but rarely used).

2. Aorist—I might strike.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
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(like the Present).

Infinitive.

τύπτειν,
to strike or be striking.

τύψειν,
to be about [or going] to strike.

(κτενεῖν contracted Future.

τύψαι,
to strike, or to have struck.

τετυφέναι,
to have struck.

τυπεῖν

Participles.

Present. τύπτων, -ουσα, -ον,
striking, in the act of striking.

Future. τύψων, -ουσα, -ον,
about [or going] to strike.

κτενῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.)

1. Aorist. τύψας, -ᾱσα, -αν,
striking, or having struck.

Perfect. τετυφῶς, -υῖα, -ὸς,
having struck.

2. Aorist. τυπὼν, -οῦσα, -όν.

§ 40. FORMATION OF PERSONS—Active Voice.

(a) Indicative Mood.

Pres. Fut.	ω, εις, ει	ετον, ετον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι.
Perf.	α, ᾶς, ε	ᾶτον, ᾶτον	ᾶμεν, ᾶτε, ᾶσι.
Imp. 2. Aor.	ον, ες, ε	ετον, ετην	ομεν, ετε, ον.
1. Aor.	α, ᾶς, ε	ᾶτον, ᾶτην	ᾶμεν, ᾶτε, ᾶν.
Pluperf.	ειν, εις, ει	ειτον, ειτην	ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν.

(b) Imperative Mood.

Tenses	ε, ετω	ετον, ετων	ετε, ετωσαν.
1. Aor.	ον, ᾶτω	ᾶτον, ᾶτων	ᾶτε, ατωσαν.

(c) Subjunctive Mood.

Tenses	ω, ης, η	ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.
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(d) Optative Mood.

Tenses.	οιμι, οισ, οι	οιτον, οιτην	οιμεν, οιτε, οιεν.
1. Aor.	αιμι, αις, αι	αιτον, αιτην	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

(e) Infinitive and Participles.

Pr. F. 2. A.	ειν	ων, ουσα, ον.
Perfect.	εναι	ως, υια, ος.
1. Aorist.	αι	ας, ᾱσα, ᾶν.

§ 41. PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present [τυπτ.] I am struck, am being struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ, or -ει	τύπτεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται.

Imperfect [ετυπτ.] I was struck, was being struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο.

Perfect [τετυπ.] I have been struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

Pluperfect [ετετυπ.] I had been struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Perfect in other Conjugations.

Conj. 2.	τέταγμαι, -αζαι, -ακται	-άγμεθον, -αχθον	-άγμεθα &c.
Conj. 3.	ἤνυσμαι, -ῦσαι, -υσται	-ύσμεθον, -υσθον	-ύσμεθα &c.
Conj. 4.	ἔσταλμαι, -αλσαι, -αλται	-άλμεθον, -αλθον	-άλμεθα &c.
Conj. 5.	πέπαυμαι, -αυσαι, -αυται	-αύμεθον, -αυσθον	-αύμεθα &c.

1. Aorist [ετυφθη.] I was struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτύφθη
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτίφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν.

1. Future [τυφθησ.] I shall be struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ or -ει	τυφθήσεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθησόμεθον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθησόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται.

2. Aorist [ετυπη.] I was struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
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(like the 1. Aorist).

2. Future [τυπησ.] I shall be struck.

Sing. τυπήσομαι τυπήσῃ or -ει τυπήσεται
(like the 1. Future).

Future-Perfect [τετύψ.] I shall have been struck.

Sing. τετύψομαι τετύψῃ or -ει τετύψεται
(like the 1. Future).

Imperative Mood.

Present—be thou struck (act going on).

Sing. τύπτου τυπτέσθω
Dual. τύπτεσθον τυπτέσθων
Plur. τύπτεσθε τυπτέσθωσαν, or τυπτέσθων.

Perfect—do thou have been struck (rarely used).

Sing. τέτυψο τετύφθω
Dual. τέτυφθον τετύφθων
Plur. τέτυφθε τετύφθωσαν, or τετύφθων.

Perfect in other Conjugations.

Conj. 2. τέταξο, τετάχθω, &c. | Conj. 3. ἡνύσο, ἡνύσθω, &c.
Conj. 4. ἔσταλσο, ἐστάλθω, &c. | Conj. 5. πέπαυσο, πεπαύσθω, &c.

1. Aorist—be thou struck.

Sing. τύφθητι τυφθήτω
Dual. τύφθητον τυφθήτων
Plur. τύφθητε τυφθήτωσαν, or τυφθέντων.

2. Aorist—be thou struck.

Sing. τύπηθι τυπήτω
(like the 1. Aorist).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present—I may be struck (act going on).

Sing. τύπτωμαι τύπτῃ τύπτηται
Dual. τυπτώμεθον τύπτησθον τύπτησθον
Plur. τυπτώμεθα τύπτησθε τύπτωνται.

Perfect—I may have been struck.

Sing. τετυμμένος ὦ —ῆς —ῆ
Dual. τετυμμένω ῆτον —ῆτον
Plur. τετυμμένοι ὦμεν —ῆτε —ῶσι.

1. Aorist—I may be struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆς	τυφθῇ
<i>Dual.</i>		τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθῶμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι.

2. Aorist—I may be struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
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(like the 1. Aorist).

Optative Mood.

Present—I might be struck (act going on).

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο.

Perfect—I might have been struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετυμμένος εἶην	—εἶης	—εἶη
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυμμένω	εἶητον	—εἶήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυμμένοι εἶημεν	—εἶητε	—εἶεν.

1. Aorist—I might be struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
<i>Dual.</i>		τυφθείητον	τυφθειήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	τυφθείημεν	τυφθείητε	(τυφθείησαν)
	—εἶμεν	—εἶτε	—εἶεν.

1. Future—I should be struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυφθησοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιτο
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(like the Present).

2. Aorist—I might be struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
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(like the 1. Aorist).

2. Future—I should be struck.

<i>Sing.</i>	τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπήσοιτο
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(like the 1. Future).

Future-Perfect—I should have been struck.

Sing. τετυψόμην τετύψοιο τετύψοιτο
(like the Present).

Infinitive.

Participles.

τύπτεσθαι, to be struck (act going on).	Present. τυπτόμενος, -η, -ον. being struck (act going on).
τετύφθαι, to have been struck.	Perfect. τετυμμένος, -η, -ον. having been struck.

Perfect in other Conjugations.

Conj. 2. τετάχθαι. 3. ἡνύσθαι. 4. ἐστάλθαι. 5. πεπαῦσθαι.

τυφθῆναι, to be struck, or to have been struck.	1. Aorist. τυφθεῖς, -εῖσα, -έν, being struck, or having been struck, i. e. one who was struck.
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τυφθήσεσθαι, to be about (or going) to be struck.	1. Future. τυφθησόμενος, -η, -ον. about (or going) to be struck.
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τυπῆναι.	2. Aorist. τυπεῖς, -εῖσα, -έν.
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τυπήσεσθαι.	2. Future. τυπησόμενος, -η, -ον.
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τετύψεσθαι, to be about to have been struck.	Future-perfect. τετυψόμενος, -η, -ον, about to have been struck.
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Verbal in τέος, τυπτέος, must be struck.

§ 42. FORMATION OF PERSONS—*Passive Voice.*

(a) *Indicative Mood.*

Pr. F.	ομαι, η, εται	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθον	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	ομην, ου, ετο	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθην	ομεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	μαι,σαι,ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
Plup.	μην, σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
Aor.	ην, ης, η	ητον, ητην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

(b) *Imperative Mood.*

Pres.	ου, εσθω	εσθον, εσθων	εσθε, εσθωσαν.
Perf.	σο, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
Aor.	θι, τω	τον, των	τε, τωσαν.

(c) *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres.	ωμαι, η, ηται	ωμεθον, ησθον, -ον	ωμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Aor.	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆτον, -ον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

(d) *Optative Mood.*

Pr.F.	οι-μην, -ο, -το	οι-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην	οι-μεθα, σθε, -ντο.
Aor.	ει-ην, -ης, -η	ει-ητον, -ητην	ει-ημεν, ητε, -ησαν.

(e) *Infinitive and Participles.*

Pr. F.	εσθαι	Pr. F.	όμενος, -η, -ον.
Perf.	σθαι	Perf.	μένος, -η, -ον.
Aor.	ηναι	Aor.	εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν.

§ 43. MIDDLE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
<i>the same as in the Passive.</i>			

Future [τυψ.] I shall strike myself.

Sing.	τύφομαι	τύψῃ or εἰ	τύψεται
(like the Present).			

(contracted or circumflexed Future)

κτεν-οὔμαι, -εῖ, -εῖται | -οὔμεθον, -εῖσθον | -οὔμεθα, -εῖσθε, -οὔνται.

1. Aorist [ετυψα.] I struck myself.

Sing.	ἐτυψάμην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύψατο
Dual.	ἐτυψάμεθον	ἐτύψασθον	ἐτυψάσθην
Plur.	ἐτυψάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύψαντο.

2. Aorist [ετυπ.] I struck myself.

Sing.	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
(like the Imperfect).			

Imperative Mood.

Present and Perfect the same as in the Passive.

1. Aorist—strike thyself.

Sing.	τύψαι	τυψάσθω
Dual.	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
Plur.	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν, or τυψάσθων.

2. Aorist—strike thyself.

Sing. τυποῦ τυπέσθω
(like the Present).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present and Perfect the same as in the Passive.

1. Aorist—I may strike myself.

Sing. τύψωμαι τύψῃ τύψῃται
(like the Present).

2. Aorist—I may strike myself.

Sing. τύπωμαι τύπῃ τύπῃται
(like the Present).

Optative Mood.

Present and Perfect the same as in the Passive.

Future—I should strike myself.

Sing. τυψόμην τύψοιο τύψοιτο
(like the Present).

1. Aorist—I might strike myself.

Sing. τυψάμην τύψαιο τύψαιτο
Dual. τυψάμεθον τύψαισθον τυψάισθην
Plur. τυψάμεθα τύψαισθε τύψαιντο.

2. Aorist—I might strike myself.

Sing. τυποίμην τύποιο τύποιτο
(like the Present).

*Infinitive.**Participles.*

Present and Perfect the same as in the Passive.

τύψεσθαι,	Future.	τυψόμενος, -η, -ον,
to be about to strike myself.		about to strike myself.

(κτενεῖσθαι, Contracted Future. κτενούμενος)

τύψασθαι,	1. Aorist.	τυψάμενος, -η, -ον,
to strike or have struck myself.		striking or having struck myself.

τυπέσθαι.	2. Aorist.	τυπόμενος, -η, -ον.
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§ 44. The Cognate Tenses.

	INDIC.	IMPER.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTAT.	INFINIT.	PARTICIP.
Active.	Pres. τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτω	τύπτοιμι	τύπτειν	τύπτων
	Imp. τύπτον	τύψον	τύψω	τύψοιμι	τύψειν	τύψων
	Fut. τύψα	τέτυφε	τετύφω	τετύφοιμι	τετυφέναι	τύψας
	1. Aor. τέτυφα					τετυφώς
	1. Plup. έτετύφειν	τύπε	τύπω	τύποιμι	τυπέειν	τυπών
	2. Aor. έτυπον	τέτυπε	τετύπω	τετύποιμι	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
	2. Perf. τέτυπα					
	2. Plup. έτετύπειν					
Passive.	Pres. τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τύπτωμαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
	Imp. έτυπτόμην	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
	Perf. τέτυμμαι					
	Plup. έτετύμμην	τύφθητι	τυφθῶ	τυφθείην	τυφθῆναι	τυφθεῖς
	1. Aor. έτύφθην	τύπηθι	τυπῶ	τυπήσσοιμην	τυπήσσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
	1. Fut. τυφθήσομαι					
	2. Aor. έτυπην			τυπέειν	τυπήναι	τυπεῖς
	2. Fut. τυπήσομαι			τυπήσοιμην	τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
	Fut. P. τετύησομαι			τετυηοίμην	τετύηεσθαι	τετυηόμενος
Middle.	τύψομαι	τύψαι	τύψωμαι	τυψοίμην	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
	έτυψάμην	τυπού	τύψωμαι	τυψαίμην	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
	έτυπόμην		τύπωμαι	τυποίμην	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος

§ 45. CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs in *άω*, *έω*, *όω* are contracted in the *Present* and *Imperfect*; as, *τιμάω*, honour; *φιλέω*, love; *δηλόω*, shew.

1. ACTIVE VOICE.
Indicative Mood.

Present.

τιμ-άω,	ῶ	άεις, ᾱς	άει, ᾱ	άω, ῶ	άε, ᾱ-	άου, ῶ-
φιλ-έω,	ῶ	έεις, εις	έει, ει	έο, οῦ-μεν	έε, ει-τε	έου, οῦ-σι
δηλ-όω,	ῶ	όεις, οῖς	όει, οἱ	όο, οῦ-	όε, οὔ-	όου, οὔ-

Imperfect.

ἐτίμ-αον,	ων	αες, ας	άε, ᾱ-	άω, ῶ-	άε, ᾱ-	αον, ων
ἐφίλ-εον,	ουν	εες, εις	έε, ει	έο, οῦ-μεν	έε, ει-τε	εον, ουν
ἐδήλ-οον,	ουν	οες, ους	όε, ου	όο, οῦ-	όε, οὔ-	οον, ουν

Imperative.

τίμ-αε,	α	αέ, ᾱ-	αέ, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-	αέ, ᾱ-
φίλ-εε,	ει	έέ, ει-τω	έέ, ει-του	έέ, ει-τωσαν	έέ, ει-τωσαν
δήλ-οε,	ου	οέ, οὔ-	οέ, οὔ-	οέ, οὔ-	οέ, οὔ-

Subjunctive.

τιμ-άω,	ῶ	άης, ᾱς	άη, ᾱ-	άω, ῶ-	άη, ᾱ-	αω, ῶ-
φιλ-έω,	ῶ	έης, ης	έη, η-του	έω, ῶ-μεν	έη, η-τε	έω, ῶ-σι
δηλ-όω,	ῶ	όης, οῖς	όη, οἱ	όω, ῶ-	όη, ῶ-	όω, ῶ-

Optative.

τιμ-άοιμι, ᾤμι	άοις, ᾤς	άοι, ᾤ	άοι, ᾤ-	-την	άοι, ᾤ-	οι, ᾤ-	άοι, ᾤ-
φιλ-έοιμι, οἶμι	έοις, οἶς	έοι, οἶ	έοι, οἶ-		έοι, οἶ-μεν	έοι, οἶ-	έοι, οἶ-εν
δηλ-όοιμι, οἶμι	όοις, οἶς	όοι, οἶ	όοι, οἶ-		όοι, οἶ-	όοι, οἶ-	όοι, οἶ-

Infinitive.

τιμ-άειν, ᾄν	τιμ-άων, ᾡν	άουσα, ᾤσα	άον, ᾡν,
φιλ-έειν, εἶν	φιλ-έων, ᾡν	έουσα, οὔσα	έον, οὔν,
δηλ-όειν, οὔν	δηλ-όων, ᾡν	όουσα, οὔσα	όον, οὔν.

Participle.

Attic Optative. τιμῶην, -ης, -η; φιλοῖην, -ης, -η; δηλοῖην, -ης, -η.

Obs. This *Attic* form was most used in the *Sing.*, though in verbs in *άω* the *Plur.* is also not unfrequently found. The 3. *Pers. Pl.* in *ησαν* is never used in *Attic*.

2. PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

τιμ-άο, ᾡ-	άη, ᾄ	άε, ᾄ-	άό, ᾡ-	άε, ᾄ-	άο, ᾡ-
φιλ-έο, οὔ-μαι	έη, ᾗ	έε, εἶ-ται	έό, οὔ-μεθον	έε, εἶ-σθε	έο, οὔ-νται
δηλ-όο, οὔ-	όη, οἶ	όε, οὔ-	όό, οὔ-	όε, οὔ-	όο, οὔ-

Imperfect.

ἐτιμ-αό, ὦ-	άου, ὦ	άε, ᾱ-	άό, ὦ-	άε, ᾱ-	-σθην	άό, ὦ-	άε, ᾱ-	άό, ὦ-
ἐφιλ-εό, οὐ-μην	έου, οὐ	έε, εἶ-το	εό, οὐ-μεθον	έε, εἶ-σθον		εό, οὐ-μεθα	έε, εἶ-σθε	εό, οὐ-ντο
ἐδηλ-οό, οὐ-	όου, οὐ	όε, οὐ-	οό, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-		οό, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-	οό, οὐ-

Imperative.

τιμ-άου, ὦ	άέ, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-	άέ, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-		άέ, ᾱ-	άέ, ᾱ-	άέ, ᾱ-
φιλ-έου, οὐ	έέ, εἶ-σθω	έε, εἶ-σθον	έέ, εἶ-σθον	έέ, εἶ-σθον		έέ, εἶ-σθε	έέ, εἶ-σθωσαν	έέ, εἶ-σθωσαν
δηλ-όου, οὐ	οέ, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-	οέ, οὐ-	οέ, οὐ-		οέ, οὐ-	οέ, οὐ-	οέ, οὐ-

Subjunctive.

τιμ-άω, ὦ-	άη, ᾱ-	άη, ᾱ-	άώ, ὦ-	άη, ᾱ-	-σθον	άώ, ὦ-	άη, ᾱ-	άώ, ὦ-
φιλ-έω, ὦ-μαι	έη, ᾱ-	έη, ᾱ-	εώ, ὦ-μεθον	έη, ᾱ-		εώ, ὦ-μεθα	έη, ᾱ-	έω, ὦ-νται
δηλ-όω, ὦ-	όη, ὦ-	όη, ὦ-	οώ, ὦ-	όη, ὦ-		οώ, ὦ-	όη, ὦ-	όω, ὦ-

Optative.

τιμ-αοί, ὦ-	άοι, ὦ-	άοι, ὦ-	αοί, ὦ-	άοι, ὦ-	-σθην	αοί, ὦ-	άοι, ὦ-	αοί, ὦ-
φιλ-εοί, οἱ-μην	έοι, οἱ-το	έοι, οἱ-μεθον	εοί, οἱ-μεθον	έοι, οἱ-σθον		εοί, οἱ-μεθα	έοι, οἱ-σθε	εοί, οἱ-ντο
δηλ-οοί, οἱ-	όοι, οἱ-	όοι, οἱ-	οοί, οἱ-	όοι, οἱ-		οοί, οἱ-	όοι, οἱ-	οοί, οἱ-

Infinitive.

τιμ-άε, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-		άε, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-	άε, ᾱ-
φιλ-έε, εἶ-σθαι	έε, εἶ-σθαι	έε, εἶ-σθαι	έε, εἶ-σθαι	έε, εἶ-σθαι		έε, εἶ-σθαι	έε, εἶ-σθαι	έε, εἶ-σθαι
δηλ-όε, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-		όε, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-	όε, οὐ-

Participle.

αο, ὦ-	αο, ὦ-	αο, ὦ-	αο, ὦ-	αο, ὦ-		αο, ὦ-	αο, ὦ-	αο, ὦ-
εο, ου-μένη	εο, ου-μένη	εο, ου-μένη	εο, ου-μένη	εο, ου-μένη		εο, ου-μένη	εο, ου-μένη	εο, ου-μένη
οο, ου-	οο, ου-	οο, ου-	οο, ου-	οο, ου-		οο, ου-	οο, ου-	οο, ου-

FORMATION OF TENSES.

§ 46. THE PRESENT may be formed from the Root of the verb, by adding ω for the active, $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ for the passive; as, [λεγ.], λέγ-ω, λέγ-ομαι.

The Root of many verbs is altered in the Present by the addition or change of letters; as, τύπτω from [τυπ.], τ being added.

§ 47. *Imperfect—Active and Passive.*

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing— ω into $\omicron\nu$,— $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$,—and prefixing the Augment; as, τύπτω ἔ-τυπτ-οῦν, τύπτο-μαι ἐ-τυπτό-μην.

§ 48. *The Augment.*

1. The *Augment* is used in all the *historic* tenses, but only in the *Indicative* mood.

2. The Augment is of two kinds, *syllabic* and *temporal*.

(a) *The syllabic Augment.*

1. The *syllabic* augment prefixes ϵ , when the verb begins with a consonant; as, τύπτω, ἔ-τυπτον.

2. When the verb begins with ρ , the ρ is doubled after the augment; as, ῥίπτω cast, ἔρ-ριπτον.

(b) *The temporal Augment.*

1. The *temporal* augment lengthens the first letter, when the verb begins with a changeable vowel or diphthong.

2. Changeable vowels are a, ϵ, o ; diphthongs $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \omicron\iota$;

thus a	makes η ;	as, ἀγείρω collect	ἡγείρον.
ϵ	„ η ;	„ ἐλπίζω hope,	ἤλπιζον.
o	„ ω ;	„ ὀρύσσω dig,	ὠρυσσον.
$\alpha\iota$	„ η ;	„ αἰρέω, -ῶ take,	ἤρεον, -ουν.
$\alpha\upsilon$	„ $\eta\upsilon$;	„ αὐξάνω increase,	ἡὔξανον.
$\omicron\iota$	„ φ ;	„ οἰκίζω found,	ᾠκίζον.

3. The other vowels and diphthongs remain unchanged, but short *ι* or *υ* becomes long ; as,

η, ἤκω am come, ἤκον.		ει, εἶκω yield, εἶκον.
ω, ὠφελέω help, ὠφέλεον.		ευ, εὐνάω, -ῶ lull, εὐναον,
ι, ἱκετεύω beg, ἱκέτευον.		-ων.
υ, ὑφαίνω weave, ὑφαινον.		ου, οὐτάζω wound, οὔταζον.

4. Some verbs, beginning with *ε*, change *ε* into *ει* with the augment ; as, *ε*άω suffer, *ει*ων, *ει*ακα.

Obs. 1. Some verbs have *ε*, the syllabic augment, before a vowel ; as, ὠθέω thrust, ἐώθουν ; ὠνέομαι buy, ἐωνούμην.

Obs. 2. A few verbs have a double augment, the syllabic before the temporal ; as, ὁράω see, ἐώρων, ἐώρακα.

Obs. 3. The three verbs, βούλομαι wish, δύναμαι am able, μέλλω am about, sometimes have *η* instead of *ε* ; as, ἡβουλόμην.

(c) Augment of compound verbs.

1. Compound verbs generally take the augment in the beginning ; as, φιλοσοφέω study wisdom, ἐφιλοσόφουν, ἀφρονέω am foolish, ἡφρόνουν.

2. Verbs compounded with a *preposition* take the augment in the middle, between the preposition and the verb ; as, προσφέρω offer, προσέφερον.

Obs. 1. Some familiar compounds are augmented in the beginning ; as, ἐπίσταμαι know, ἡπιστάμην.

Some are augmented *either* in the beginning *or* middle ; as, ἀνοίγω open, 1. A. ἀνέφξα or ἡνοιξα.

Some are augmented *both* in the beginning *and* middle ; as, ἀνέχομαι endure, ἡνειχόμην.

Some are augmented in *three* ways ; as, ἀμφισβητέω doubt, ἡμφισβήτουν, ἀμφεσβήτουν, or ἡμφεσβήτην.

Obs. 2. Compounds with *δυσ* and *εὖ* have the augments in the middle, when the verb begins with a changeable vowel ; as, δυσαραστέω displease, δυσηρέστουν ; εὐεργετέω benefit, εὐηργέτουν.

§ 49. Future—Active and Middle.

1. The Future active is formed from the Present by changing the last syllable in the

first conjugation	into	ψω ;	as,	τύπτω, τύψω.
second	„	ξω ;	„	τάσσω, τάξω.
third	„	σω ;	„	πείθω, πείσω.
fourth	„	ῶ ;	„	φαίνω, φᾶνῶ.
fifth	„	σω ;	„	παύω, παύσω.

2. The Future of Conj. 4. has the penultima always short, and ends in $\hat{\omega}$ circumflexed.

The penultima is shortened,—by dropping the latter of two consonants; as, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ send, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}$;—or the latter vowel of a diphthong; as, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ shew, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\hat{\omega}$;—or by shortening a doubtful vowel; as, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ judge, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\hat{\omega}$.

Obs. The real characteristic of the Future is Σ ; hence π , β , ϕ , with σ make ψ ; κ , γ , χ , with σ make ξ : the 4th Conj. omits σ .—Some irregular Futures omit the σ in other conjugations; as, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ pour, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\hat{\omega}$.

3. The Future middle is formed from the Future active by changing ω into $\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$; but $\hat{\omega}$ circumflexed into $\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\phi\alpha\nu\hat{\omega}$, $\phi\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 1. Some verbs have a Future Middle in $\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, though not of the 4th Conjugation; as, $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ fall, $\pi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 2. Many verbs, especially in Attic, use the Future Middle instead of the Active; as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$ hear, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

(a) THE ATTIC FUTURE.

1. Futures of more than two syllables in $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\omega$, $\omicron\sigma\omega$, having the antepenultima short, often drop the σ , and are then contracted; as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ drive, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, [$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$], $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\hat{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}$.
 $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ finish, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, ($\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ Ionic), $\tau\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}$, $-\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\acute{\iota}$.
 $\delta\mu\nu\mu\iota$ swear, [$\delta\mu\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\mu\acute{o}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$], $\delta\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $-\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$.

2. Futures of more than two syllables in $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ commonly drop the σ , and circumflex the ω ; as, $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ bring, $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\hat{\omega}$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.

(b) THE ÆOLIC FUTURE.

The Æolic Future used σ in the 4th Conj. after λ or ρ ; as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ put to land, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\sigma\omega$; $\delta\rho\nu\mu\iota$ rouse, $\delta\rho\sigma\omega$.

§ 50. First Aorist—Active and Middle.

1. The First Aorist active is formed from the Future by changing ω into α , and prefixing the augment; as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha$.

2. The First Aorist middle is formed from the First Aorist active by adding $\mu\eta\nu$; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$.

3. In the 4th Conj. the penultima of the First Aorist is always made long, by changing α into η , ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, or lengthening $\acute{\iota}$ and $\acute{\upsilon}$; as,

$\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\hat{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\nu\alpha$.		$\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\hat{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$.
$\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha$.		$\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\hat{\omega}$, $\acute{\eta}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$.

After ρ or a vowel α remains long; as, $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ fatten, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$; $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ finish, $\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$.

§ 51. Perfect active—First and Second.

1. The Perfect active is formed from the Future by prefixing the Reduplication, and changing

in Conj. 1. $\psi\omega$ into $\phi\alpha$; as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$.
 „ Conj. 2. $\xi\omega$ „ $\chi\alpha$; „ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tilde{\alpha}\chi\alpha$.
 „ Conj. 3. $\sigma\omega$ „ $\kappa\alpha$; „ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$.
 „ Conj. 4. $\tilde{\omega}$ „ $\kappa\alpha$; „ $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\eta}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\kappa\alpha$.
 „ Conj. 5. $\sigma\omega$ „ $\kappa\alpha$; „ $\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 1. Some dissyllables of Conj. 1 and 2 change ϵ into o in the Perfect active; as, $\kappa\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$ steal, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\omicron\phi\alpha$.

Obs. 2. Dissyllables of Conj. 4 with λ or ρ , change ϵ into α in the Perfect active and passive; as, $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ send, $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$, $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 3. Verbs in $\nu\omega$ change ν into γ before $\kappa\alpha$; as, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\phi\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$.

(a) $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ remain, $\mu\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\kappa\alpha$, inserts η ; so $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ distribute, $\nu\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.

(b) The five verbs $\kappa\acute{\lambda}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ lean, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ judge, $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ kill, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ stretch, $\pi\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ wash, drop the ν altogether; as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$.

2. The Second Perfect is formed from the Present by changing ω into α , and prefixing the Reduplication; as, $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$ flee, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\nu\gamma\text{-}\alpha$.

Obs. 1. The Second Perfect is sometimes formed from the simple Root of the verb, like the Second Aorist; as, $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ do, [$\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$.], $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\alpha$.

Obs. 2. The Second Perfect is fond of a long vowel or o in the penultima, and thus changes

α into η ; as, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ flourish, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\lambda\alpha$.
 $\epsilon\iota$ — $οι$; — $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ leave, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambdaοι\pi\alpha$.
 ϵ — $ο$; — $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ kill, $\xi\kappa\tauο\alpha$.

After ρ , $\tilde{\alpha}$ remains long; as, $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\alpha$.

Obs. 3. The Second Perfect $\omicron\lambda\delta\alpha$ I know, from [$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$], is thus declined:

<i>Sing.</i> $\omicron\lambda\delta\alpha$,	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> $\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$,
$\omicron\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha$,	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tauο\alpha$,	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon$,
$\omicron\lambda\delta\epsilon$,	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tauο\alpha$,	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$.

Cognate tenses— $\omicron\lambda\delta\alpha$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$.

§ 52. Reduplication.

Reduplication is of two kinds, proper and improper.

(a) *Proper Reduplication.*

1. The *proper* reduplication is the first consonant of the verb repeated with ε, when the verb begins with a single consonant, or with a mute and liquid; as, τύπτω, τέ-τυφα; πλέκω, πέ-πλεχα.

2. When a verb begins with an aspirate the corresponding soft consonant is used; as, φεύγω, πέφευγα.

(b) *Improper Reduplication.*

1. The *improper* reduplication is the same as the augment of the historic tenses, but remains throughout the moods.

2. The improper reduplication is ε, the *syllabic* augment, when the verb begins with two consonants or a double one; as, φθείρω destroy, ἔ-φθαρκα; ψάλλω play, ἔ-ψαλκα.

Obs. When a verb begins with ρ, ε is prefixed, and the ρ is doubled; as, ῥίπτω cast, ἔρριφα.

3. The improper reduplication is the *temporal* augment, when the verb begins with a changeable vowel or diphthong; as, ἐλπίζω hope, ἤλπικα; αἰρέω take, ἤρηκα.

Obs. When a verb begins with an unchangeable vowel or diphthong, no reduplication is used; as, ἡβδάω am young, ἦβηκα.

(c) *Attic Reduplication.*

Some verbs beginning with α̃, ε, ο, take the two first letters of the verb besides the usual reduplication; as, ἀκούω hear, ἀκήκοα, ἀκήκουσμαι.

§ 53. *Pluperfect Active.*

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by changing α into ειν, and prefixes the augment, if the verb begins with a consonant; as, τέτυφα, ἐ-τετύφ-ειν.

§ 54. *Perfect Passive.*

The Perfect passive is formed from the Perfect active by changing in

Conj. 1.	φα pure	into	μαι;	as,	τέτυφα, τέτυμαι.
	φα impure	„	μαι;	„	τέθαλφα, τέθαλμαι.
Conj. 2.	χα	„	γμαι;	„	πέπλεχα, πέπλεγμαι.
Conj. 3.	κα	„	σμαι;	„	πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι.
Conj. 4.	κα	„	μαι;	„	ἤγγελκα, ἤγγελμαι.
Conj. 5.	κα, penult long,	μαι;	„	πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι.	
	κα, „ short,	σμαι;	„	τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι.	

Obs. 1. The Perfect passive never changes ε into ο; but the three verbs τρέπω turn, τρέφω nourish, στρέφω turn, change ε into α; as, τρέπω, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι.

Obs. 2. A few verbs which have the vowel *long* in the Perf. Act. make it *short* in the Perf. Pass.; as, βαίνω go, βέβηκα, βέβαμαι.

§ 55. *Pluperfect Passive.*

The Pluperfect passive is formed from the Perfect by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment; as, τέτυμμαι, ἐ-τετύμ-μην.

§ 56. *Future-perfect Passive.*

The Future-perfect is formed from the second person singular of the Perfect by changing αι into ομαι; as, τέτυψαι, τετύψ-ομαι.

§ 57. *First Aorist Passive.*

The First Aorist passive is formed from the third person singular of the Perfect by changing αι into ην, *tenues* into aspirates, and dropping the consonant of the reduplication; as, τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

So in Conj. 2. πέπλεκται, ἐπλέχθην | Conj. 4. ἤγγελται, ἤγγέλθην
Conj. 3. πέπεισται, ἐπέισθην | Conj. 5. πεφίληται, ἐφιλήθην

The real characteristic of the First Aorist is θην added to the Root of the verb, with the augment prefixed; as, τύπτω [τυπ.], ἐ-τύπ-θην, ἐτύφθην.

Obs. 1. The verbs which change ε into α in the Perfect, restore ε in the First Aorist; as, τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, ἐτρέφθην.

Obs. 2. Some verbs with the vowel *long* in the Perfect, make it *short* in the First Aorist; as, εὐρίσκω find, εὔρημαι, εὐρέθην.

§ 58. *First Future Passive.*

The First Future is formed from the First Aorist by changing *ην* into *ήσομαι*, and removing the augment; as, *ἐτύφθην*, *τυφθ-ήσομαι*.

§ 59. *Second Aorist—Active, Passive, Middle.*

1. The Second Aorist—active adds *ον*—passive adds *ην*—middle adds *ομην*—to the *simple Root* of the verb, and prefixes the augment; as, *τύπτω* [*τυπ.*], *ἔ-τυπ-ον*, *ἐ-τύπ-ην*, *ἐ-τυπ-όμην*.

2. The *simple Root* may be found from the Present—
(a) by shortening or changing vowels, thus turning

ε into *α*, in dissyllables having a liquid;

		as, <i>πλέκω</i> twine,	2 Aor. <i>ἐπλάκην</i>
<i>η</i>	„ <i>α</i> ;	„ <i>τήκω</i> melt,	„ <i>ἐτάκην</i>
<i>αι</i>	„ <i>α</i> ;	„ <i>φαίνω</i> shew,	„ <i>ἔφᾶνον</i>
<i>ει</i>	„ <i>ι</i> ;	„ <i>λείπω</i> leave,	„ <i>ἔλιπον</i>
<i>ει</i>	„ <i>α</i> ,	before a liquid in dissyllables;	
		as, <i>κτείνω</i> kill,	„ <i>ἔκτανον</i>
<i>ει</i>	„ <i>ε</i> ,	before a liquid in trisyllables;	
		as, <i>ἀγείρω</i> collect,	„ <i>ἠγερόμην</i>
<i>ευ</i>	„ <i>υ</i> ;	„ <i>φεύγω</i> flee,	„ <i>ἔφυγον</i> .

Obs. The Second Aorist is fond of *α* in the penultima; hence even *τρώγω* eat, makes *ἔτραγον*. But some dissyllables having a liquid do not change *ε* into *α*; as, *τέμνω* cut, *ἔτεμον*.

(b) by dropping the latter of two consonants,

<i>λ</i>	from <i>λλ</i> ;	as, <i>βάλλω</i> cast,	2. Aor. <i>ἔβαλον</i>
<i>ν</i>	„ <i>μν</i> ;	„ <i>κάμνω</i> toil,	„ <i>ἔκᾶμον</i>
<i>τ</i>	„ <i>πτ</i> ;	„ <i>τύπτω</i> strike,	„ <i>ἔτῦπον</i> .

Obs. The *πτ* of the Present sometimes appears as *β* in the 2. Aor.; as, *βλάπτω* hurt, *ἐβλάβην*: sometimes as *φ*; as, *βάπτω* dip, *ἐβάφην*.

(c) by changing *σσ* or *ττ* to *γ*; as,

τάσσω order, 2. Aor. *ἐτάγγην*.

(d) by casting out an inserted syllable

αν ;	as, ἁμαρτάνω	err,	2. Aor. ἤμαρτον
ν-αν ;	,, μανθάνω	learn	,, ἔμαθον
αιν ;	,, ἀλιταίνω	sin,	,, ἤλιτον
νε ;	,, ἰκνέομαι	come,	,, ἰκόμην
ισκ ;	,, εὕρισκω	find,	,, εὔρον
σκ with vowel transposed ; as, θνήσκω die, ἔθانون.			

Obs. Some require a still greater change ; as,
 ὀφλισκάνω incur a charge,—2. Aor. ὀφλον.
 πάσχω suffer (for παθ-σκω), — ἐπάθον.
 βλάσκω go (for μολ-σκω), — ἐμολον.

§ 60. Second Future Passive.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Aorist by changing ην into ησομαι ; as, ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.

VERBS IN MI.

§ 61. Verbs in μι have four conjugations ; their characteristics are the vowels α, ε, ο, υ ; thus,

Conj. 1. α ;	as, [στα.],	ἵστημι	set up.
Conj. 2. ε ;	,, [θε.],	τίθημι	place.
Conj. 3. ο ;	,, [δο.],	δίδωμι	give.
Conj. 4. υ ;	,, [δεικ. δεικνυ.],	δείκνυμι	shew.

Peculiarities of Verbs in μι.

1. Verbs in μι are formed by adding μι instead of ω to the Root,—lengthening the penultima,—and prefixing a reduplication ; as, [θε.], τί-θη-μι.

2. The reduplication is *proper* or *improper*.

(a) the *proper* reduplication is the first consonant repeated with ι ; a *tenuis* being used for an aspirate ; as, δί-δωμι, τί-θημι.

(b) the *improper* reduplication is ι aspirated, when the verb begins with two consonants, or a vowel ; as, ἵ-στημι, ἵ-ημι.

3. Verbs in υμι have no reduplication ; as, δείκνυμι.

4. Verbs in μι have their peculiar form only in the

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Forma	I. Avic	Verben	Superben
...
...
...
...

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἵσταῖθι	οἱ ἵστη,	-ἄτω	-ἄτον, -ἄτων	-ἄτε, -άτωσαν.
τίθει	„ τίθει,	-έτω	-ετον, -έτων	-ετε, -έτωσαν.
δίδοθι	„ δίδου,	-ότω	-οτον, -ότων	-οτε, -ότωσαν.
δείκνυθι	„ δείκνυ,	-ϋτω	-ϋτον, -ϋτων	-ϋτε, -ύτωσαν.

2. Aorist.

στήθι	στήτω	στήτον	στήτων	στήτε	στήτωσαν.
θές	θέτω	θέτον	θέτων	θέτε	θέτωσαν.
δός	δότη	δότην	δότην	δότε	δότησαν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

ἵστω,	-ῆς,	-ῆ	-ῆτον,	-ῆτον	-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.
τιθώ,	-ῆς,	-ῆ	-ῆτον,	-ῆτον	-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.
διδώ,	-ῶς,	-ῶ	-ῶτον,	-ῶτον	-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.

2. Aorist.

στω, -ῆς, -ῆ		θω, -ῆς, -ῆ		δω, -ῶς, -ῶ.
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like the Present.

Optative Mood.

Present.

ισταίην, -αίης, -αίη	-αίητον, -αιήτην	-αίημεν, -αίητε,
(short form)	-αἶτον, -αἶτην	-αἶμεν, -αἶτε, -αἶεν.
τιθείην, -είης, -είη	-είητον, -ειήτην	-είημεν, -είητε,
(short form)	-εἶτον, -εἶτην	-εἶμεν, -εἶτε, -εἶεν.
διδοίην, -οίης, -οίη	-οίητον, -οιήτην	-οίημεν, -οίητε,
(short form)	-οἶτον, -οἶτην	-οἶμεν, -οἶτε, -οἶεν.

2. Aorist.

σταίην, -ης, -η.	θείην, -ης, -η.	δοίην, -ης, -η.
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like the Present.

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>	
Pres.	2. Aor.	Pres.	2. Aor.
ἰστᾶναι.	στῆναι.	ἰστὰς, -ᾶσα, -άν.	στὰς, -ᾶσα, -άν.
τιθέναι.	θεῖναι.	τιθεὶς, -εῖσα, -έν.	θεὶς, -εῖσα, -έν.
διδόναι.	δοῦναι.	διδούς, -οῦσα, -όν.	δούς, -οῦσα, -όν.
δεικνύναι.		δεικνὺς, -ύσα, -ύν.	

§ 63. PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.**Present.*

ἰστᾶμαι,	σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
τίθεμαι,	σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
δίδομαι,	σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
δείκνυμαι,	σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἰστᾶμην,	† σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐτίθέμην,	† σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐδιδόμην,	† σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐδείκνυμην,	σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

† Also ἴστω, ἐτίθου, ἐδίδου.

Tenses formed like verbs in ω.

Perfect.	Pluperfect.	1. Aorist.	1. Future.
ἔστᾶμαι	ἑστάμην	ἑστᾶθην	σταθήσομαι.
τέθειμαι	ἐτεθείμην	ἐτέθην	τεθήσομαι.
δέδομαι	ἐδεδόμην	ἐδόθην	δοθήσομαι.
δέδευμαι	ἐδεδείγμην	ἐδείχθην	δειχθήσομαι.

Imperative Mood.

ἴστω, † -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
τίθω, † -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
δίδω, † -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
δείκνυσθω, -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

† Also ἴστω, τίθου, δίδου.

Subjunctive Mood.

ἰστώμαι, ἦ, ἦται	ώμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον	ώμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
τιθώμαι, ἦ, ἦται	ώμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον	ώμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
διδώμαι, ᾤ, ᾧται	ώμεθον, ᾔσθον, ᾔσθον	ώμεθα, ᾔσθε, ὦνται.

Optative Mood.

ἰσταίμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
τιθείμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
διδοίμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Infinitive.

ἵστασθαι.

τίθεσθαι.

δίδοσθαι.

δείκνυσθαι.

Participle.

ἰστάμενος.

τιθέμενος.

διδόμενος.

δεικνύμενος.

§ 64. MIDDLE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect
like the *passive*.

2. Aorist.

[ἑστάμην], not used.

ἑθέμην, †σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἑδόμην, †σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

† Commonly ἔθον, ἔδον.

Tenses formed like verbs in ω.

Future. στήσομαι.

θήσομαι.

δώσομαι.

δείξομαι.

1. Aorist. ἑστησάμην.

ἑθηκάμην.

ἑδωκάμην.

ἑδειξάμην.

Imperative Mood.

2. Aorist.

†στάσο or στῶ, στάσθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
(θέσο), θοῦ, θέσθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
(δόσο), δοῦ, δόσθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

† Used only in compounds.

Subjunctive Mood.

2. Aorist.

[στῶμαι] not used.

θῶμαι, ἦ, ἦται | ὤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον | ὤμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
 δῶμαι, ᾠ, ᾠται | ὠμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθον | ὠμεθα, ὠσθε, ὦνται.

Optative Mood.

2. Aorist.

σταίμην, ο, το		μεθον, σθον, σθην		μεθα, σθε, ντο.
θείμην, ο, το		μεθον, σθον, σθην		μεθα, σθε, ντο.
δοίμην, ο, το		μεθον, σθον, σθην		μεθα, σθε, ντο.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

2. Aor. στάσθαι.

2 Aor. στάμενος.

θέσθαι.

θέμενος.

δόσθαι.

δόμενος.

§ 65. FORMATION OF TENSES.

(a) *Present Passive.*

The Present passive is formed from the active by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and restoring the short vowel in the penultima; as, τίθημι, τίθεμαι.

(b) *Imperfect Active and Passive.*

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing *μι* into *ν*, *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as, τίθημι, ἐτίθην; τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην.

(c) *Second Aorist—Active and Middle.*

The Second Aorist is the same as the Imperfect without the reduplication; as, ἔθην, ἐθέμην.

Obs. The 2. Aor. of τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι, (ἔθην, ἔδων, ἦν,) are not used in the Sing. in the Indicative Mood, that number being supplied by the 1. Aor.

(d) *Tenses like Verbs in ω.*

All the other tenses are formed like verbs in *ω*.

Obs. The three verbs, τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι, make the 1. Aor. in *κα*; as, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἤκα.

§ 66. *Cognate Tenses.*

	INDIC.	IMP.	SUBJ.	OPTAT.	INFIN.	PART.
Active.						
Pr. Imp. 2. A.	ἵστημι ἵστην ἕστην	-ἄθι στήθι	-ῶ στώ	-αῖην σταῖην	-ἄναι στήναι	-άς. στάς.
Pr. Imp. 2. A.	τίθημι ἐτίθην (ἔθην)	-ετι θές	-ῶ θῶ	-εῖην θείην	-έναι θεῖναι	-εῖς. θείς.
Pr. Imp. 2. A.	δίδωμι ἐδίδων (ἔδων)	-οθι δὸς	-ῶ δῶ	-οῖην δοῖην	-όναι δοῦναι	-οὺς. δούς.
Pr. Imp.	δείκνυμι ἐδείκνυν.	-ῦθι			-ῦναι	-ύς.
Passive.						
Pr. Imp.	ἵσταμαι ιστάμην	-ἄσο	-ῶμαι	αἶμην	-ασθαι	-άμενος.
Pr. Imp.	τίθεμαι ἐτιθέμην	-εσο	-ῶμαι	-εἶμην	-εσθαι	-έμενος.
Pr. Imp.	δίδομαι ἐδιδόμην	-οσο	-ῶμαι	-οἶμην	-οσθαι	-όμενος.
Pr. Imp.	δείκνυμαι ἐδεικνύμην.	-ῦσο			-υσθαι	-ύμενος.
Middle.						
2. A.	(ἐστάμην)	στώ	(ῶμαι)	-αἶμην	-άσθαι	-άμενος.
2. A.	ἐθέμην	θοῦ	-ῶμαι	-εἶμην	-έσθαι	-έμενος.
2. A.	ἐδόμην	δοῦ	-ῶμαι	-οἶμην	-όσθαι	-όμενος.

§ 67. *Particular Verbs in μι.*

The verbs εἰμι am, εἶμι go, ἵημι send, φημι say, must be marked.

1. *Εἰμι*, I am.*Indicative.*

Present.

εἰμι, εἶ, ἐστὶ | ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν | ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσὶ.

Imperfect.

ἦν, ἦσθα, ἦν | ἦτον, ἦτην | ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Future.

ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσται | -ομεθον, εσθον, -ον |
-ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.

Imperative.

ἴσθι, ἔστω | ἔστον, ἔστων | ἔστε, ἔστωσαν (ἔστων).

Subjunctive.

ᾤ, ᾗς, ᾗ, | ᾗτον, ᾗτον | ᾤμεν, ᾗτε, ᾤσι.

Optative.

Present.

εἴην, εἴης, εἴη | εἴητον, εἴήτην | εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴεν.

Future.

ἐσόμεν, οιο, οιοτο | μεθον, σθον, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ντο.

*Infinitive.**Participles.*

Present		Future		Present		Future
εἶναι		ἔσεσθαι.		ᾧν, οὔσα, ᾧν		ἐσόμενος, -ή, -ον.

2. *Εἶμι* I am going.*Indicative.—Present.*

εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι | ἵτον, ἵτον | ἵμεν, ἵτε, ἵασι.

Imperfect.

ἦεν, ἦεις, ἦει | ἦειτον, ἦείτην | ἦειμεν, ἦειτε, ἦεσαν.

Imperative.

<i>ἴθι</i> ,	<i>ἴτω</i>		<i>ἴτον</i> ,	<i>ἴτων</i>		<i>ἴτε</i> ,	<i>ἴτωσαν</i> (<i>ἰόντων</i>)
<i>Subj.</i>	<i>ἴω</i> , <i>ἴης</i> , <i>ἴη</i> .					<i>Opt.</i>	<i>ἴοιμι</i> , <i>ἴοις</i> , <i>ἴοι</i> .
<i>Inf.</i>	<i>ἰέναι</i> .					<i>Part.</i>	<i>ἰὼν</i> , <i>ἰούσα</i> , <i>ἰόν</i> .

3. "Ἰημι I send, like *τίθημι*.

ACTIVE VOICE — *Indicative.*

Pres. <i>ἴημι</i> .	Fut. <i>ἴσω</i> .	Perf. <i>εἵκα</i> .
Imp. <i>ἴην</i> or <i>ἴουν</i> .	1. Aor. <i>ἴκα</i> .	Plur. <i>εἴκειν</i> .
2. Aor. (<i>ἴην</i> , <i>ἴης</i> , <i>ἴη</i>)	<i>ἔτον</i> , <i>ἔτην</i>	<i>ἔμεν</i> , <i>ἔτε</i> , <i>ἔσαν</i> .

Imperative.

Pres. <i>ἴεθι</i> (in comp. <i>ἴει</i>).	2. Aor. <i>ἔς</i> .
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*Subjunctive.**Optative.*

Pres. <i>ἰῶ</i> .	2. Aor. <i>ῶ</i> .	Pres. <i>ἰείην</i> .	2. Aor. <i>εἴην</i> .
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*Infinitive.**Participles.*

Pres. <i>ἰέναι</i> .	2. Aor. <i>εἶναι</i> .	Pres. <i>ἰείς</i> .	2. Aor. <i>εἷς</i> .
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PASSIVE VOICE—*Indicative.*

Pr. <i>ἴεμαι</i> .	Imp. <i>ἰέμην</i> .	P. <i>εἵμαι</i> .	1. A. <i>ἔθην</i> or <i>εἶθην</i> .
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MIDDLE VOICE—*Indicative.*

2. Aor. <i>ἔμην</i> or <i>εἶμην</i> .	1. Aor. <i>ἠκάμην</i> .
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4. *Φημι* I say, like *ἵστημι*.

ACTIVE VOICE—*Indicative.*

Pres. *φημί*. Imp. or 2. A. *ἔφην*. Fut. *φήσω*. 1. A. *ἔφησα*.
Imperat. *φάθι*. *Subjunct.* *φῶ*. *Optat.* *φαίην*.
Inf. Pres. *φάσκειν*. 2. Aor. *φάναι*. *Particip.* *φάς*.

MIDDLE VOICE—*Indicative.*

Pres. φάμαι.	Imp. ἐφάμην.	Fut. φάσομαι Dor.
Imperat. (φάσο) φάο.	Inf. φάσθαι.	Part. φάμενος.

5. *Cognate Tenses of the four Verbs.*

	IND.	IMP.	SUB.	OPT.	INF.	PART.
Pr.	εἰμι	ἴσθι	ὦ	εἶην	εἶναι	ὢν.
Imp.	ἦν					
Fut.	ἔσομαι			ἐσοίμην	ἔσεσθαι	ἐσόμενος.
Pr.	εἶμι	ἴθι	ἴω	ἴοιμι	ἰέναι	ἰών.
Imp.	ῆειν					
Pr.	ἴημι	ἴεθι	ἰῶ	ἰέην	ἰέναι	ἰείς.
Imp.	ἴην					
2. A.	(ἦν)	ἔς	ὦ	εἶην	εἶναι	εἷς.
Pr.	φημι	φάθι	φῶ	φαίην	φάσκειν	φάς.
Imp.	ἔφην			2. Aor. φάναι		

§ 68. *Impersonal Verbs.*

Impersonal verbs are found only in 3. Pers. *Sing.*

Δεῖ it is necessary.

Pres. *δεῖ*, [δέιτω], δέη, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον.
 Imp. *ἔδει*. Fut. *δεήσει*. 1. Aor. *ἐδέησε*.

So *διαφέρει* it differs
δοκεῖ it seems
ἐνδέχεται it is admissible
ἔξεστι it is permitted
καθήκει it concerns
μέλει it is a care

μεταμέλει it repents
μέτεστι there is a share
πρέπει it befits
προσέκει it belongs
συμβαίνει it happens
χρὴ it is necessary.

PARTICLES.

§ 69. ADVERBS.

Adverbs denote the *manner* in which an action is performed, or in which a state exists; as, *καλῶς ποιεῖ* he does well, *καθεύδει πολλάκις* he often sleeps.

(a) *Different kinds of Adverbs.*

1. A very large number of adverbs are derived from adjectives, and express the quality which the adjective describes ; as, σοφὸς wise, σοφῶς wisely.

2. Some adverbs are evidently the cases of nouns ; as,
Dat. ἰδίᾳ privately, δημοσίᾳ publicly.
Acc. δίκην like, ἅρχην altogether.

(b) *The Comparison of Adverbs.*

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives generally take, for the Comparative, a neut. *Sing.* ἄμεινον, σοφώτερον.
„ Superlative, a neut. *Plur.* ἄριστα, σοφώτατα.

2. Other adverbs have the Comp. and Superl. in ω ; as, ἄνω upwards, ἄνωτέρω, -τάτῳ | ἕκας afar, ἑκαστέρω, -τάτῳ.

§ 70. CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions connect words or sentences, and mark the nature of their connection ; as, καὶ and, δὲ but.

§ 71. PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions are placed before substantives to mark their relation to other nouns or verbs.

2. There are *eighteen* regular prepositions,

ἀμφὶ about,	ἐκ, ἐξ, out of,	περὶ around,
ἀνὰ up,	ἐν in,	πρὸ before,
ἀντὶ against,	ἐπὶ upon, to	πρὸς to,
ἀπὸ from,	κατὰ with regard to,	σὺν with
διὰ through,	μετὰ with, after,	ὑπὲρ above,
εἰς to, into,	παρὰ by the side of,	ὑπὸ under.

Obs. The prepositions will all form compounds with verbs.

§ 72. INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections express a sudden emotion ; as,

Joy, ἰω, εὖοι !	Grief, αἶ, αἶ, alas ! οὐαὶ woe !
Praise, εὖ well !	Surprise, ἂ ah ! ὦ πόποι.

Interjections are sometimes called *Adverbs*.

SYNTAX.

§ 74. CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

1. A sentence contains one or more propositions.
2. A proposition consists of three parts, *Subject, Predicate, Copula*;

the subject is the *thing* or *person spoken of* ;
the predicate is *that which is said of* the subject ;
the copula connects the subject and predicate ; **as,**

Σόλων ἐστὶ κριτῆς,—Solon is judge.

- 3. The simple copula is the verb ἐστὶ, is ; when any other verb is used, it contains the copula joined with the predicate ; as,**

Σόλων κρίνει,—Solon judges.

4. The subject is in the *Nominative* case, except when the verb is in the Infinitive Mood.

5. The *Oblique* cases usually express the object of an action or feeling.

- 6. The object is either *immediate* or *remote* :**
The immediate object is the thing *produced* or *acted upon*, and with verbs is put in the Accusative case ; as,

ΠΟΙΩ ΤΟΥΤΟ,
I do this.

τύπτω αὐτόν,
I strike him.

The remote object is the thing or person *for which* an action is done, or *to which* any reference is made ; as,

**δίδωμί σοι,
I give to thee.**

ἀναβλέπω αὐτῷ,
I look up to him.

Many Rules in Greek Syntax are the same as in Latin; the following peculiarities may be noted.

§ 75. CONCORDS.

1. A subject in the neuter plural requires a verb in the singular ; as,

τὰ πράγματα ἐστὶ χαλεπὰ,
the things are difficult.

2. A relative often takes the *case* of the antecedent ; as,

χρῶμαι τοῖς βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω,
I use the books which I have.

§ 76. THE OBLIQUE CASES.

1. With passive verbs the Agent by whom the action is performed is put in the Genitive with ὑπό ; as,

τύπτομαι ὑπό σου,
I am beaten by thee.

2. Verbs of buying, selling, valuing, or exchanging, take a Genitive of the price or value ; as,

ὠνέονται ταύτας χρημάτων μεγάλων,
they buy these for large sums.

3. Verbs and nouns take a Dative case to denote the instrument, cause, or manner of existence ; as,

σκήπτρῳ αὐτὸν ἔτυψε,
he struck him with a sceptre.

4. A point of time is expressed in the Genitive, and sometimes in the Dative or Accusative ; as,

τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος,
in the same winter.

5. *Genitive Absolute*.—A substantive or pronoun is often joined to a participle in the Genitive case ; as,

τοῦτο, ἐμοῦ καθεύδοντος, ἐγένετο,
this happened, while I was sleeping.

§ 77. COMPARATIVES.

1. The Comparative compares one object with another by means of ἢ than ; as,

τῷ Θεῷ κρεῖσσον ἢ ἀνθρώπῳ ἀρέσκειν,
it is better to please God than man.

2. *H* is often omitted after a comparative, and the latter substantive put in the Genitive case ; as,

μείζων αὐτοῦ,
greater than he.

§ 78. PRONOUNS.

The pronoun αὐτός has *three* principal meanings.

1. When it agrees with a noun it signifies *self* ; as,

τὸν θάνατον αὐτὸν φοβοῦμαι,
I fear death itself.

2. In the oblique cases αὐτός is used by itself as a personal pronoun ; as,

ἔδωκα αὐτῷ,
I gave to him.

εἶώρακα αὐτὸν,
I have seen him.

3. With the article before it, αὐτός means *the same* ; as,

ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ,
the same man.

τὰ αὐτὰ ἔλεγον,
they said the same things.

§ 79. THE ARTICLE.

1. The Article marks a particular object like “the” in English ; as,

ἀνὴρ—ὁ ἀνὴρ,
a man—the man.

κακοὶ παῖδες—οἱ κακοὶ παῖδες,
bad boys—the bad boys.

2. The Article with an *adjective* is equivalent to a substantive ; as,

οἱ ἀγαθοί,
the good.

τὸ ἀναίσθητον,
carelessness.

3. The Article with a *participle* is equivalent to a relative with a verb ; as,

οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ τοῦτο πεποιηκότες,
the men who have done this.

4. The Article with an *adverb* is equivalent to an adjective ; as,

οἱ πάλαι ἄνθρωποι,
former men.

ἡ νῦν σοφία,
modern wisdom.

5. The Article marks the *subject* of a proposition, and distinguishes it from the *predicate*; as,

νύξ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο,
the day became night.

6. The Article *before* an adjective marks it as an *epithet*, and distinguishes it from an adjective used as a predicate; as,

οἱ κακοὶ ἄνδρες,
the bad men.

οἱ ἄνδρες κακοί,
the men are bad.

§ 80. MOODS OF VERBS.

1. The Optative mood expresses a wish; as,

ὦ παῖ γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος,
O son, may you prove more fortunate than your father.

2. The Optative expresses *possibility* or *doubt*, and is then accompanied by ἄν; as,

οἱ ἄνθρωποι λέγοιεν ἄν,
the men might say.

3. After conjunctions, the Subjunctive refers to *present* or *future* time, the Optative to *past* time; as,

ἔρχομαι ὥς ἴδω,
I come that I may see.

ἦλθον ὥς ἴδοιμι,
I came that I might see.

4. The Infinitive mood, with the Article, may be used in all cases like a common noun; as,

τὸ μαυθάνειν,
the learning.

τοῦ μαυθάνειν,
of the learning.

τῷ μαυθάνειν,
to the learning.

§ 81. ADVERBS—NEGATIVES.

1. From the two simple negatives οὐ, μὴ, all others are formed; as, οὐδὲ, οὐπω,—μηδὲ, μήπω.

2. Οὐ denies something as a *matter of fact*; μὴ denies something as *thought of in the mind*.

3. Two or more negatives increase the force of the negation; as,

οὐχ ἑώρακα οὐδένα οὐδαμῶς,
I have never seen any one at all.

§ 82. PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions govern a Genitive, Dative, or Accusative case.

(a) Governing a *Genitive* only, *ἀντὶ*, *ἀπὸ*, *ἐκ*, and *πρό*.

1. *Ἀντὶ* [in *opposition* to something as an equivalent].

Instead of; as, *νύξ ἦν ἀντὶ ἡμέρας*, it was night instead of day.

Against; as, *ἀντὶ ἀνδρός*, man against man.

2. *Ἀπὸ* [removed from the *exterior*].

From; as, *ἀπὸ ἵππου ἅλλεται*, he leaps from his horse.

3. *Ἐκ* or *ἐξ* [removed from the *interior*].

Out of, or From; as, *ἐκ τῆς πόλεως*, out of the city.

4. *Πρό* [before, in front of].

Before; as, *πρό τούτου*, before this.—For; as, *πρό σου*, for thee.

(b) Governing a *Dative* only, *ἐν*, *σύν*.

1. *Ἐν* [in, contained in].

In or among; as, *ἐν τῇ πόλει*, in the city.

2. *Σύν* [union].

With, together with; as, *σύν ἐμοὶ ἦλθεν*, he came with me.

(c) Governing an *Accusative* only, *εἰς*.

Εἰς [motion to the *interior*,—opposite of *ἐκ*].

Into or to; as, *εἰς τὴν χώραν*, into the country.—*εἰς σε*, to thee.

(d) Governing Gen. and Acc., *διὰ*, *κατὰ*, *ὑπέρ*.

1. *Διὰ* [interval—then passage through].

With Gen. Through; as, *διὰ τοῦ ὄχλου*, through the crowd.

With Acc. Through, owing to; as, *διὰ τὴν μέλλησιν*, through the delay.

2. *Κατὰ* [down,—opposite of *ἀνά*].

With Gen. Down; as, *ἔβη κατὰ Ὀλύμπου*, he went down Olympus.

With Acc. With regard to; as, *κατὰ τοῦτο*, with regard to this.

3. *Ὑπέρ* [above, over].

With Gen. Over or above; as, *ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς*, over his head.

With Acc. Over or beyond; as, *ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον*, over the house.

(e) Governing Dat. and Acc., *ἀνά*.

Ἀνά [up,—opposite of *κατά*].

With Dat. Upon; as, *ἀνά σκήπτρῳ*, on a sceptre (in Poets).

With Acc. Up; as, *ἀνά ποταμὸν πλεῖν*, to sail up a river.

(f) Governing Gen., Dat., Acc., *ἀμφι*, *ἐπὶ*, *μετά*, *παρά*, *περὶ*, *πρὸς*, and *ὑπὸ*.

1. *Ἀμφι* [on both sides,—about]:

About; as, *ἀμφὶ Τροίας*, about Troy; *ἀμφὶ ἐμοί*, about me; *ἀμφὶ τὴν πόλιν*, about the city.

2. *Ἐπὶ* [upon or direction to a thing].

Upon; as, *ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς*, *κεφαλῇ*, *κεφαλῇν*, on his head.

Also Gen. towards.—Dat. for.—Acc. to or against.

3. *Μετά* [union, accompaniment].

Gen. With; as, *μετά σου*, with thee.—Dat. among (in Poets).

Acc. After; as, *μετά τοῦτο*, after this.

4. *Παρά* [by the side of,—along side].

With Persons—All cases; Gen. from,—Dat. with,—Acc. to.

With Things—Acc. by the side of; as, *παρά θάλασσαν*, by the sea.

5. *Περὶ* [about or around].

Around, with all cases; as, *περὶ τοῦ ὄρους*, around the mountain.

About, or for the sake of, with Gen. or Dat.

6. *Πρὸς* [addition,—to or towards].

Gen. From, proceeding from; as, *πρὸς ὑμῶν*, from you.

Dat. In addition to; as, *πρὸς τούτοις*, in addition to these things.

Acc. To, towards, against; as, *πρὸς σε*, to thee. So *πρὸς ταῦτα*, upon this.

7. *Ὑπὸ* [under].

Gen. From under; as, *ὑπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς*, from under the tent.

Dat. Under, beneath; as, *ὑπὸ Τροίᾳ*, beneath Troy.

Acc. Under, with motion to; as, *ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε*, he came under Ilium.

THE END.

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